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ABSTRACT

Political changes underway at both the federal and state levels will dramatically affect public policies for children and their families in the years ahead. Drawing from over 550 budget line items in 10 state departments from 1990 to 1995, this report looks at spending on Illinois' children and families by program areas, with some specific programs mentioned in each section. Two programs not funded by the state, Head Start and Food Stamps, are also discussed. The report holds the dollar amounts constant for inflation, which allows examination of "real" spending changes over time. The 10 program areas for which spending amounts are detailed are: (1) economic security; (2) employment assistance; (3) health; (4) nutrition; (5) adolescent health and prevention; (6) children with disabilities; (7) early childhood care and education; (8) education; (9) children and families at risk; and (10) community services/juvenile justice. An appendix contains charts listing spending categories for specific programs. The primary lesson emerging from this report is that Illinois is spending more and more of its limited resources reacting to problems rather than preventing those problems in the first place. (HTH)

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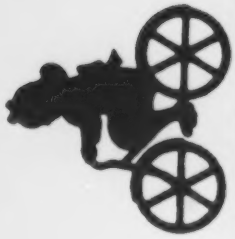

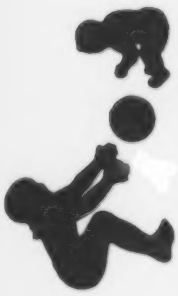

Dollars and Sense:

A Guide to Spending On Children and Families in Illinois

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Dollars and Sense:
A Guide to Spending on Children and Families in Illinois

Voices for Illinois Children
Spring 1995

ABOUT VOICES FOR ILLINOIS CHILDREN

Voices for Illinois Children is a non-profit, non-partisan advocacy organization of citizens who promote strategies to improve the lives of Illinois children and their families.

Since 1987, Voices for Illinois Children has championed the full development of every child in our state. We place special emphasis on those children who live in poverty or are vulnerable because of discrimination, ill health or family stress.

Through research, public education and coalition building, Voices for Illinois Children generates support from civic, business, and community leaders for practical, cost-effective solutions to the problems facing our state's youngest citizens.

For more information, contact: Voices for Illinois Children, 208 S. LaSalle St., Suite 1580, Chicago, IL 60604; (312) 456-0600. Fax: (312) 456-0088.

The state finances work conducted by Voices for Illinois Children is supported by the Ford Foundation, the Annie E. Casey Foundation, and the Woods Fund of Chicago, Inc.

For additional copies of *Dollars and Sense: A Guide to Spending on Children and Families in Illinois*, please send $15 per copy of the report and $3 per copy of the Appendix to:

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Chicago, Illinois 60604

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Introduction

Political changes underway at both the federal and state levels will dramatically affect public policies for children and their families in the years ahead.

Lawmakers and others across Illinois already have begun discussing reforms for programs serving children and their families. The debates are considering which programs to collapse, consolidate, integrate, coordinate -- and cut. And which programs to bolster and expand, as well.

During this time of rapid change, Voices for Illinois Children is publishing *Dollars and Sense* to help policy makers, advocates, families, and others better understand how the state supports children and their families.

In *Dollars and Sense*, we look at spending on children and families by program areas, as opposed to looking at the thousands of individual line items managed by each department within the state bureaucracy. We also hold the dollar amounts constant for inflation, which allows us to examine "real" spending changes over time.

We hope our readers will find this report to be helpful during budget discussions and in other public policy planning. We make no judgments about the effectiveness of one service or another. Rather, we simply aim to put spending for children into perspective.

Our hope is that this approach will provide insights, raise questions and generate informed discussion about Illinois spending on our youngest citizens.

As Voices for Illinois Children began work on this project, one primary lesson emerged.

> **Illinois is spending more and more of its limited resources reacting to problems rather than preventing those problems in the first place.**

In the end, some questions also have come to mind. Can the state better coordinate and integrate services to improve the live of families and save the state money? Would Illinois be better off with an outcome-based budget? Can Illinois develop estimates of need for all of its programs? Shouldn't we invest more of our resources into prevention?

After reading *Dollars and Sense*, we hope you'll have a better understanding of the Illinois budget for children -- and we trust you'll have questions of your own. We welcome your questions and any comments to this report. And we invite you to work with us as people across Illinois attempt to make sense of the changes ahead.

Prevention Pays

The idea behind prevention efforts is simple: Save lives and save dollars. More and more studies are providing evidence that an early investment has many payoffs.

- A U.S. Department of Agriculture study notes that the Women, Infants, and Children food program is highly cost-effective. The study states that for every $1 spent on prenatal services, about $3 is saved on Medicaid expenditures for the newborn.

- The same USDA study notes some interesting facts about children who receive meals at school: Students in school breakfast programs have higher Standard Achievement Test scores and better school attendance; and low-income students depend on the school lunch program for one-third to one-half of their daily nutritional intake.

- Every $1 spent for early child care and development programs -- like Head Start -- saves at least $3 in later costs for special education, crime, and welfare.

- Every $1 spent on childhood immunizations saves $10 in later medical costs.

- Every $1 spent for comprehensive job training, education, and support services through Job Corps saves $1.46 in later costs for crime and welfare, as well as for lost tax revenues.

The State of the Illinois Child

Illinois is home to about 3.3. million children. No community is free from all of the problems children face. In Illinois today:

We must help our children become healthier.

Nearly 12 percent of all Illinois children lack health insurance, even though many of their parents are employed. About half of all 2-year-olds are not properly immunized. For children younger than 19 years, violence is the primary cause of death -- and violence involving guns is increasing.

We must help our children become better educated.

The state's share of financial support for public schools has eroded to 33 percent from a high of 48 percent in 1975. The reliance on local property taxes has created dramatic inequities in funding among school districts. In addition, Illinois ranks sixth out of eight Midwestern states in the number of on-time high school graduates.

We must help our families become stronger.

One in every eight first births is to a single teen who has not completed high school. Nearly 21 percent of all Illinois children live in poverty. In addition, the vast majority of people living in poverty are children. Nearly 500,000 children are enrolled in Aid to Families with Dependent Children.

Dollars and Sense

Voices for Illinois Children presents its first annual budget report, *Dollars and Sense*. We developed this report because of the importance spending decisions have on the well-being of our children and families. Voices has followed the budget debates and each year has been dissatisfied with the lack of comprehensive information on spending for children and families. We believe it is helpful to examine the state budget looking at programs rather than merely line items and have developed this book to increase awareness about the conditions of children and state spending on our youngest citizens.

In this report we identify state and federal funding for programs for children and families in Illinois between FY1990 and FY1995. We have grouped these funds into program areas, as opposed to departments, to help us better understand investments in different types of programs for children. In this report we have provided program descriptions and information on the number of people serviced by these programs where available. In addition, we have adjusted spending for inflation to demonstrate real changes in expenditures.

This report does have limitations. While we review many Illinois programs, we cannot comment on the quality of programs, the degree to which programs are meeting the needs of the participants, nor the number of eligible children not being served. These topics are critical to understanding services for children and families, but they are simply beyond the scope of this report.

Despite its limitations, we believe this report provides us with a window of opportunity to review spending on children and families, and begin to ask the more difficult questions about program quality, unmet need, and the possibility of coordination of services. We have developed a baseline of data that we hope will be used as a tool by advocates, policy makers, and program planners throughout the state. We welcome any suggestions regarding how to improve this publication.

The Structure

Dollars and Sense is a program based budget. That is, we grouped line items that fund services for children and families with children into 10 program areas. There are clearly many ways to define "programs." We chose these program areas for several reasons. First, previous research on state level expenditures for children identified some of these as useful categories to review.[1] Second, based on our experience and that of many others, this structure allowed us to group programs along lines that "seem to make sense."

The following is a list of the service areas used in our report and a description of some of the programs contained within them. A more complete list can be found in the methodology section

at the end of this report.

- **Economic Security:** Income maintenance services for families with children including but not limited to Aid to Families with Dependant Children, Food Stamps, and child support enforcement.

- **Employment Assistance**: Employment and training opportunities for teens and adults including but not limited to the Job Training Partnership Act, and other state and federal employment programs.

- **General Health:** Health services including but not limited to maternal and child health programs, Medicaid, immunizations, and alcohol and substance abuse prevention.

- **Nutrition**: Programs focused on improving nutrition among children and parenting mothers including but not limited to the Women, Infants, and Children program, and the free and reduced price school lunch program.

- **Adolescent Health**: Services aimed at reducing pregnancy among adolescents and addressing other teen health issues including but not limited to programs such as Parents Too Soon, and statewide adolescent health screens.

- **Children with Disabilities**: Services to youths with physical, mental, and emotional disabilities including but not limited to residential and community services.

- **Early Childhood Care and Education**: Child care and education services for young children including but not limited to such programs as the state Pre-Kindergarten program, Head Start, and other child care.

- **Education**: Public education including but not limited to regular education services, special education, and education for children in correctional facilities.

- **Children and Families At Risk**: Services for families at risk of neglectful or abusive behavior including but not limited to family support programs, child protection services, and substitute care.

- **Community Services/Juvenile Justice**: Services for children at risk of delinquency including but not limited to the community services for youth, Illinois juvenile corrections facilities, and juvenile justice services.

All of the line items we could identify that fund services for children and families as they appear in the state budget, and a few federal programs that do not go through the state, were grouped into one of the above categories. This enables us to see, regardless of what department they occurred in, what types of programs Illinois provides for our children and families with children.

Methodology

Dollars and Sense documents the programs funded by the state and federal government that directly serve children and their families. This report does not include funds provided by local or private sources. While we recognize that these sources are important, we were unable to collect that data in this first report. To produce *Dollars and Sense*, we reviewed state and federally funded line items in the state budget, determined if these line items funded programs for children or families with children, and then grouped them by type of program (see above definitions of program areas).

For this report, "children" are defined as youths under the age of 18, and "families with children" are defined as pregnant mothers and or households that have children under 18. In some cases we included services to youth over age 18. For example, we included all children in substitute care even though some youth remain in substitute care until they are age 21. These are special cases, not the norm. By this definition we included all education services for children, except higher education. Higher education was not included because the vast majority of youth in higher education are over age 18.

Identifying line items that fund programs for children and families was difficult. Of particular concern were line items that served some children, but other populations as well. Where we were able to identify costs just for children or families we adjusted the line item expenditures to reflect those costs. In some cases we were not able to identify what portion of the spending supported programs for children and families. In this case we included the entire amount. The inclusion of the costs of the additional populations inflates the amount spent on children and families.

In *Dollars and Sense*, expenditure figures are adjusted for inflation. Voices for Illinois Children wanted to review spending on children and families, paying particular attention to how spending has changed over time. In order to compare spending changes over time while keeping changes in the value of the dollar constant, we adjusted expenditure figures for inflation. Readers should note that budget figures for FY1995 are reported in actual dollars while all other figures have been adjusted for inflation.

A more detailed methodology including a review of data collection, coding, and inflation adjustments appears at the end of this report.

An Overview of the Illinois Budget

Illinois is home to 3.3 million children living in 1.4 million households.[1] Almost 17 percent of these children are living in families whose annual household incomes are below the poverty level which is $14,800 for a family of four. There are 2.2 million Illinois children who are enrolled in primary and secondary public education, 31,000 children attend state funded pre-kindergarten and 495,000 children receive Aid to Families with Dependent Children. However, many children do not have access to services that prevent additional problems and save tax dollars.

* Approximately 40 percent of all eligible children do not receive Head Start or state funded pre-kindergarten.

* About 50 percent of children under age 2 have not received the full set of immunizations.

* Only 10 percent of AFDC recipients get to participate in Project Chance, a program that moves them from welfare to work.

Because healthy children and families are so important to the future of Illinois, policy makers need to take a close look at the types and levels of public investments for children and families.

Spending Patterns in Illinois

The allocation of resources is one of the most critical functions of state government. Each year the Illinois General Assembly determines the funding for all the individual line items in the state budget, from highways and transportation to child care and protective services for abused and neglected children.

Total expenditures in Illinois have increased over the past several years. The overall Illinois budget has increased from $29.1 billion in FY1990 (adjusted for inflation to FY1995 dollars) to $34.4 billion in FY1995. This represents an 18 percent spending increase between these years after adjusting for inflation. This growth has stemmed from changes in population, changes in policy, changes in the cost of services, changes in labor supply, responses to natural disasters and other causes.

In *Dollars and Sense*, we are concerned with the changes in spending on program areas for children and families. However, spending in this area is best understood in the context of other budgetary expenditures. Of all the funds that are part of the state appropriation process, approximately 29 percent goes to programs serving children and families.[2] Some other expenditures support the adult prison population, higher education, services to adults with disabilities, transportation, and economic development. In FY1990 spending on children and families accounted for 26 percent of total spending.

Comparison to Other States

One way to understand spending in Illinois is to compare it to other states. The following table illustrates per capita spending in general areas in comparison to other states.

Table 1.

States Ranked on 1993 Per Capita Expenditures in Selected Areas
(50 represents the lowest per-capita rank)

Area	**Illinois**	Indiana	Michigan	Wisconsin	New York	California
General Expenditures	**30**	39	20	14	2	9
Elementary and Secondary Education	**39**	27	10	9	3	24
Public Welfare	**22**	30	17	11	1	12
Health and Hospitals	**36**	19	11	31	7	45
Highways	**19**	46	49	20	26	48
Corrections	**32**	34	11	22	2	4

Source: Advisory Council on Intergovernmental Relations, Significant Features of Fiscal Federalism, Vol. 2. 1994

According to the Advisory Council on Intergovernmental Relations, 1993 per capita spending in Illinois was lower than most states in the areas of elementary and secondary education, health and hospitals, and corrections. Illinois ranks above the average state on highway expenditures per capita but ranks in the middle of states in per capita welfare expenditures. In general, Illinois per capita expenditures were lower than in other states.

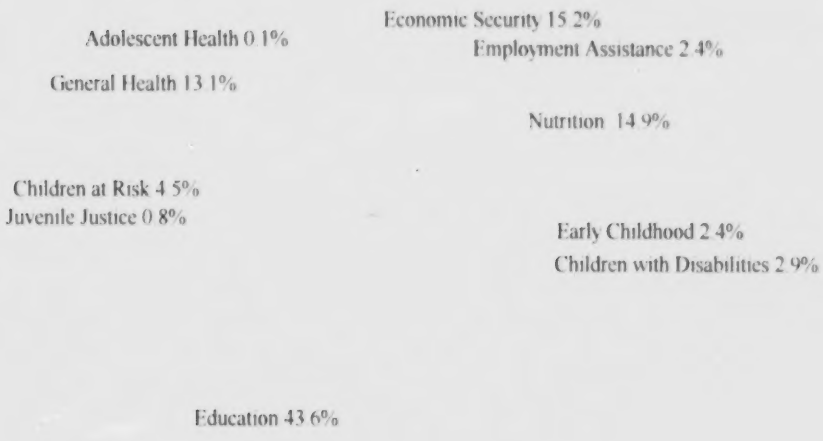
Spending on Programs for Children and Families in Illinois

Dollars and Sense is focused on program area spending for children and families with children. As described in the previous chapter, we divided spending for children and families into ten program areas as a way to understand the different types of expenditures for children and families in Illinois. The following charts display the funding for the ten program areas in 1990 and 1995.

Chart 1

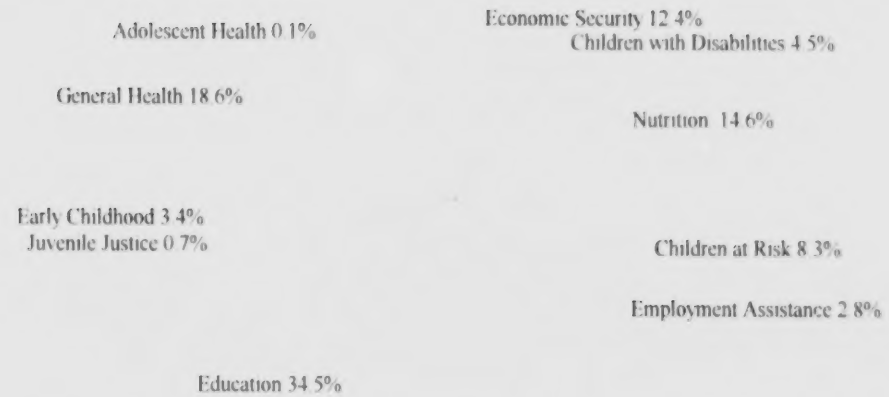
Spending on Children and Families

FY1990


Economic Security 15 2%
Employment Assistance 2 4%
Adolescent Health 0 1%
General Health 13 1%
Nutrition 14 9%
Children at Risk 4 5%
Juvenile Justice 0 8%
Early Childhood 2 4%
Children with Disabilities 2 9%
Education 43 6%

Spending on Children and Families

FY 1995


Adolescent Health 0 1%
Economic Security 12 4%
Children with Disabilities 4 5%
General Health 18 6%
Nutrition 14 6%
Early Childhood 3 4%
Juvenile Justice 0 7%
Children at Risk 8 3%
Employment Assistance 2 8%
Education 34 5%

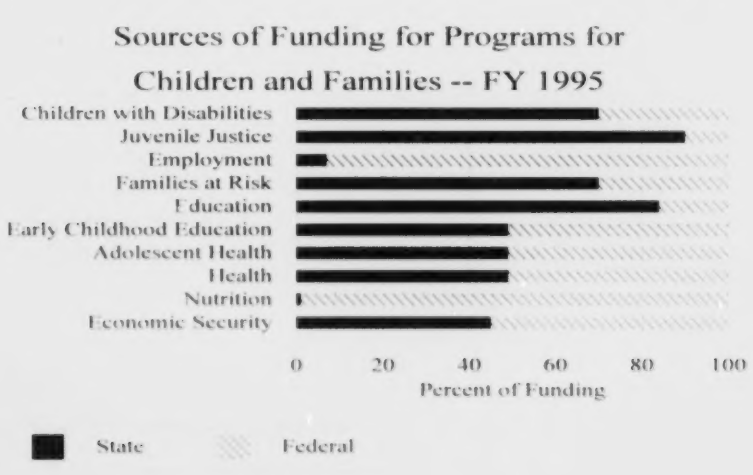
Spending on children and families from all funds increased from $8.7 billion in FY1990 (adjusted for inflation to FY1995 dollars) to $11.2 billion in FY1995. The program area with the largest increase was in the Children and Families at Risk service area which increased 138 percent between FY1990 and FY1995, after adjusting for inflation. This increase is primarily due to substantial increases in the number of children living in substitute care, which has increased 150 percent in the last five years. Another area with large increases is Health, where between FY1990 and FY1995 funding increased 84 percent. This increase is due primarily to an increase in the number of people enrolled in the Medicaid program and dramatic increases in the cost of health services.

State and Federal Expenditures

In this report we review state and federal funding sources for programs that serve children and families. In FY1995, federal funds account for 44 percent of all funds for programs serving children and families in Illinois. This is an 16 percent increase in the proportion of all funds that have come from the federal government between FY1990 and FY1995.

Program areas vary in the level of support they receive from the state and federal government. For example, the Nutrition service area is almost entirely funded by the federal government, whereas a majority of the funds for programs serving children with disabilities comes from state sources. The following chart illustrates the proportion of funds that come from state and federal sources for the ten service areas in FY1995.

Chart 2



Prevention Expenditures for Children and Families

Prevention programs can work effectively to reduce the challenges that our families face as well as potentially save tax dollars. In Illinois, prevention programs are becoming a smaller and smaller portion of all of the spending on children. For example, Substance Abuse Prevention expenditures increased 24 percent between FY1990 and FY1995, after adjusting for inflation. During that same time period expenditures on Substance Abuse Treatment programs increased 138 percent. Because of the demand for services and increasing costs of crisis services, Illinois continues to provide more and more funding for intervention, but has been unable to place the same emphasis on cost-effective prevention programs.

Because of the increasing costs of intervention and treatment programs, Illinois is spending more and more of its limited resources on a small number of very needy children and families and is unable to provide additional support for prevention programs and the public schools. For example, Foster Care expenditures increased 223 percent between FY1990 and FY1995, while General Education expenditures decreased 7 percent, after adjusting for inflation. There are 41,000 children in substitute care, and 2.2 million children in public schools in Illinois. Funding crisis and treatment programs is essential; however, these programs have received increases in funding at the cost of not providing or not appropriately supporting prevention and other basic services.

Economic Security

- Aid to Families with Dependent Children
- Child Support Enforcement
- Immigrant and Refugee Assistance
- Energy and Emergency Assistance
- Shelter Programs
- Domestic Violence Shelters and Services

Economic Security

Table 2

Spending on Economic Security Programs in Illinois
(Adjusted for Inflation)

	FY1990	FY1991	FY1992	FY1993	FY1994	FY1995 [a]
State Funds	$628,760,393	$641,443,959	$610,061,443	$585,734,727	$605,391,969	$620,459,062
Federal Funds	$695,102,807	$717,019,087	$707,921,108	$662,343,108	$734,587,639	$768,226,362
TOTAL	1,323,863,200	1,358,463,046	1,317,982,551	1,248,077,835	1,339,979,608	1,388,685,424

a. Appropriated amount.

The state will spend $1.4 billion in state and federal funding in the Economic Security service area in FY1995. Funding has generally been decreasing. Between FY1990 and FY1993, funding decreased 6 percent, after adjusting for inflation. Between FY1994 and FY1995 funding increases 4 percent, after adjusting for inflation

Every child needs and deserves to grow up in a household that can provide the necessities of life: adequate food, clothing, shelter and health care. These are the fundamental underpinnings of security, and they help a child to grow up healthy and strong. In order to provide these necessities, families need a basic level of economic security.

Recent years have witnessed an increase in the number of families facing economic hardship. In Illinois the percent of children in poverty increased from 14.9 percent in 1979 to 16.8 percent in 1989. Proportionally, children are more poor than any other age group.

Chart 3

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

There are a number of contributing factors to the increasing economic hardship of families with children including the erosion of wages at the bottom end of the pay scale, the growing number of single parent families, the increase in teen mothers, increased unemployment, and the general downward shifts in parts of the economy.

Both the federal and state governments have developed programs that address economic stability. Illinois funds and administers economic security programs for children and families through the following program areas reviewed in this section: Aid to Families with Dependent Children and other cash assistance, child support enforcement, immigrant and refugee services, energy and emergency assistance, homeless shelter programs, and domestic violence shelter and services.

Aid to Families with Dependent Children and Other Cash Assistance

Illinois funds and administers several cash assistance programs for families. The major programs is Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), which was developed almost 60 years ago to provide cash assistance to families in economic need. The amount of AFDC benefits received depends upon family size and geographic location. In 1994, a family of three in Cook County received a monthly benefit of $377; an identical family in a rural county received $365. The federal government provides 50 percent of Illinois AFDC funding.

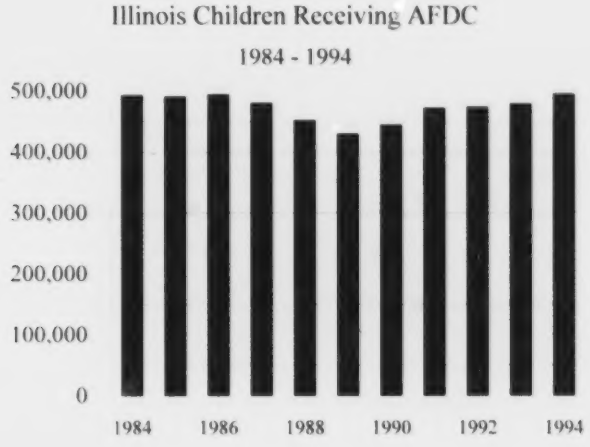
To be eligible for AFDC, children must live in households with a low income. Most children are living with divorced, never married, or abandoned mothers. Children in substitute care are also eligible for AFDC benefits. A smaller number of very low income, two-parent families are eligible for AFDC as part of the unemployed parents provision.

The size of the AFDC grant has changed little over the past several years. In the two decades from 1974 to 1994, the nominal amount of the AFDC grant increased six times. In only two of those six years -- 1985 and 1990 -- was the amount of the change in the grant sufficient to increase the purchasing power of the benefit.

The Population:

The number of Illinois children receiving AFDC has remained fairly constant over the past several years. In 1984 there were approximately 494,000 children under 18 on AFDC, and in December of 1994 there were 495,000 children on AFDC. The AFDC population represents approximately 15 percent of all Illinois children under 18.

Chart 4



Source: Department of Public Aid

Spending :

Fiscal Year 1995 Appropriation

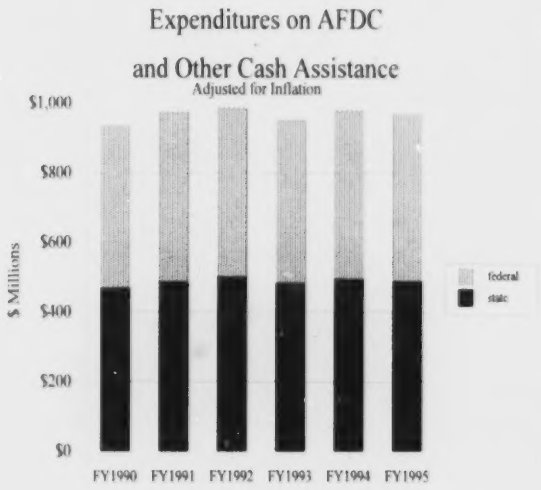
$970,360,400

Change in Expenditures
(Adjusted for Inflation)

Average Change FY1990 to FY1995		Change FY1994 to FY1995	
Total Funds	+0.7%	Total Funds	-0.9%
State Funds	+0.9%	State Funds	-1.2%
Federal Funds	+0.8%	Federal Funds	-0.7%

Chart 5

Funding for this program area has remained relatively constant increasing a total of 4 percent between FY1990 and FY1995, after adjusting for inflation. The funding for the AFDC and Other Cash Assistance program area decreases about 1 percent between FY1994 and FY1995, after adjusting for inflation.



The AFDC and Other Cash Assistance program area consists of 2 line items. A detailed list can be found on page 1 of the Appendix.

Child Support Enforcement

Illinois, like many states, has seen an increase in the number of single parent families. Single-parent families are far more likely than two-parent families to live in poverty. One contributing cause to their economic hardship is the lack of financial support from the parent who is absent from the home. The federal and state governments fund and administer child support enforcement programs to help ensure that families receive assistance from non-custodial parents. According to federal law, these services are available to all children regardless of family income.[1]

Child support enforcement services include paternity adjudications (for children born out of wedlock), establishment of child support obligations, and the enforcement of paternity support orders. The federal government reimburses states for part of the costs of child support enforcement activities. Illinois is reimbursed for 50 percent of its child support enforcement costs. States that have a good child support enforcement record can increase the percentage of federal reimbursement. Unfortunately, Illinois has been unable to increase the federal reimbursement. According to a 1994 Children's Defense Fund study Illinois ranks at the bottom of the states (49 out of 50) on the percent of child support enforcement caseload for which any collection of support has been made.[2]

The Population:

The Department of Public Aid assists in some child support enforcement activities. According to the Department of Public Aid:

726,404 is the average annual number of child support cases handled by the Department of Public Aid.[3]

* 29 percent of these cases have support orders
* 65 percent of the cases with support orders receive no payments from the non-custodial parent

Spending:

Fiscal Year 1995 Appropriation

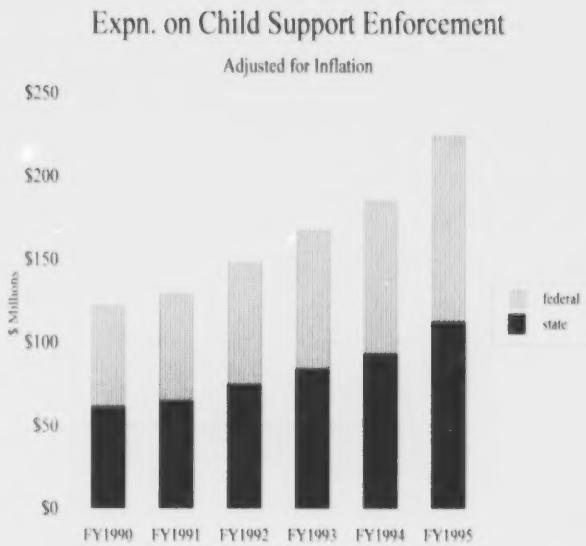
$224,435,924

Change in Expenditures
(Adjusted for Inflation)

Average Change FY1990 to FY1995		Change FY1994 to FY1995	
Total Funds	+13.0%	Total Funds	+20.9%
State Funds	+13.0%	State Funds	+20.9%
Federal Funds	+13.0%	Federal Funds	+20.9%

Chart 6

Funding for the Child Support Enforcement program area in Illinois is provided equally from the federal and state government. Funding for this program area has been steadily increasing. Between FY1994 and FY1995, funding increases 21 percent, after adjusting for inflation.



The Child Support Enforcement program area consists of 3 line items. A detailed list can be found on page 1 of the Appendix.

Immigrant and Refugee Assistance

The immigrant and refugee assistance programs in Illinois provide employment, health, and social services to new emigres to the United States. Persons who are granted refugee status by the federal government are eligible for cash and medical benefits for one year. These programs are funded through the Department of Public Aid and the Department of Public Health. One of the major refugee assistance funding sources is the Immigration & Refugee Control Act. This program serves about 11,000 persons annually.

Spending:

Fiscal Year 1995 Appropriation

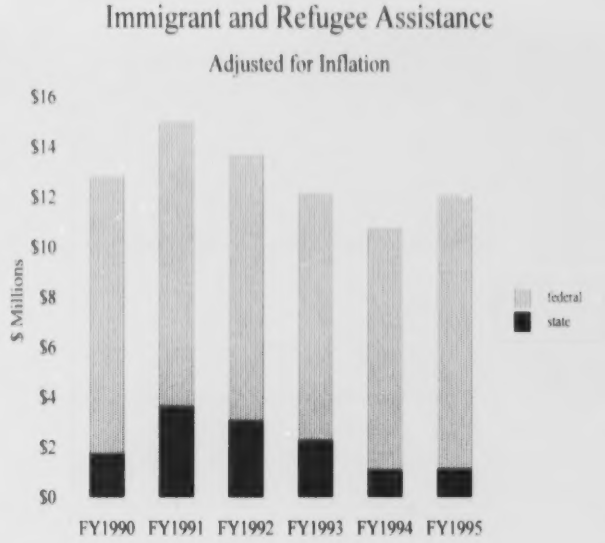
$12,053,400

Change in Expenditures
(Adjusted for Inflation)

Average Change FY1990 to FY1995		Change FY1994 to FY1995	
Total Funds	-0.6%	Total Funds	+12.1%
State Funds	-0.1%	State Funds	+4.5%
Federal Funds	-3.5%	Federal Funds	+12.8%

Chart 7

Between FY1990 and FY1995 the funding for the Immigrant and Refugee Assistance program area decreased an average of 0.6 percent a year. Between FY1994 and FY1995, state funding increases 4.5 percent and federal funds will increase 12.8 percent, after adjusting for inflation. A large proportion of funding for refugee programs are fully reimbursed by the federal government.



The Immigrant and Refugee Assistance program area consists of 4 line items. A detailed list can be found on page 2 of the Appendix.

Energy and Emergency Assistance

During periods of natural disaster and other crises many families need assistance with temporary housing, burial costs, or to avoid utility shut off, or eviction. Emergency assistance programs in Illinois provide cash and other assistance to families in need as a result of lost or stolen cash and other emergencies. Illinois also provides families in need with assistance to help them meet their energy needs.

The Population:

Table 3. **People Receiving Energy and Emergency Assistance Svcs.**

	FY1994
Energy Assistance No. Persons Served	246,251
Emergency Assistance No. Persons Served	919

Over 247,000 people received energy and/or emergency assistance in FY1994. The number of people served by the Energy Assistance program, funded by the Department of Commerce and Community Affairs, has increased from 237,000 in FY1991 to 246,000 in FY1994 -- a 4 percent increase.

Spending:

Fiscal Year 1995 Appropriation

$163,400,000

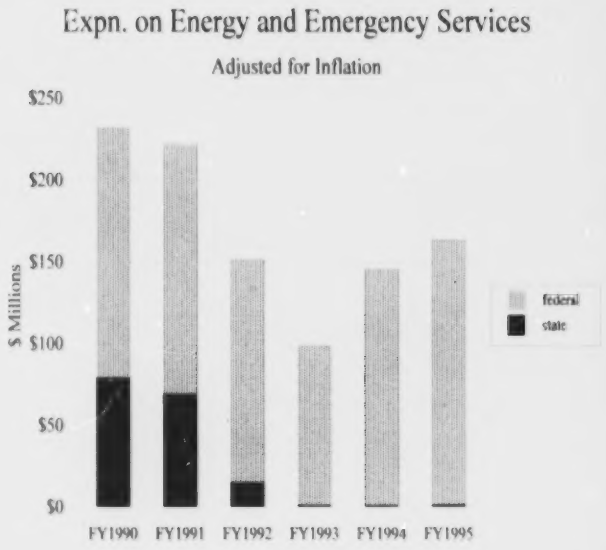
Change in Expenditures
(Adjusted for Inflation)

Average Change FY1990 to FY1995		**Change FY1994 to FY1995**	
Total Funds	-2.3	Total Funds	+11.9%
State Funds	-17.7	State Funds	+21.5%
Federal Funds	+4.2	Federal Funds	-11.9%

Chart 8

Illinois spends $163 million from state and federal sources on the Energy and Emergency Assistance program area. Between FY1994 and FY1995, funding increases 12 percent, after adjusting for inflation. Between FY1990 and FY1993, funding for this program area decreased 35 percent due mainly to a reduction in state funds. Between FY1990 and FY1995, the state's share of the total dropped from 34 percent in FY1990, to 6 percent in FY1995.

The Illinois Emergency Assistance program spending is capped by law at $2 million per year.



The Energy and Emergency Service program area consists of 5 line items. A detailed list can be found on page 2 of the Appendix.

Shelter Programs

Shelter is a basic need for all families and individuals. Many families in economic distress or experiencing family disintegration are threatened with losing their housing. Some of these families end up moving in temporarily with relatives or friends or become homeless -- living in cars, parks and temporary shelters. Frequent moves can be detrimental to children because of family instability and the problems of adapting to a new and unfamiliar surrounding. Living in shelters can also present education and health care problems for children.

Illinois shelter programs provide temporary lodging for homeless families in need. Some of these programs provide housing for very short periods of time while others provide housing for longer periods and offer additional support services. The number of people who need shelter but cannot be served is unknown.

The Population:

The Department of Public Aid (DPA) funds a number of private groups to provide shelter for homeless people. In 1993, 53,148 people received shelter assistance, 32 percent of them were children.

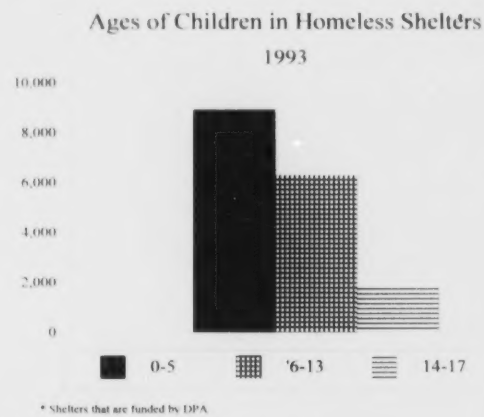
Table 4

People in Homeless Shelters*					
1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
33,501	39,524	47,656	55,311	53,148	55,296

* Shelters that are funded by DPA.

Chart 9

Of the 16,956 children under 18 in DPA funded shelters in 1993, over half of them were under 5 years old.



Source: Department of Public Aid

Spending:

Fiscal Year 1995 Appropriation

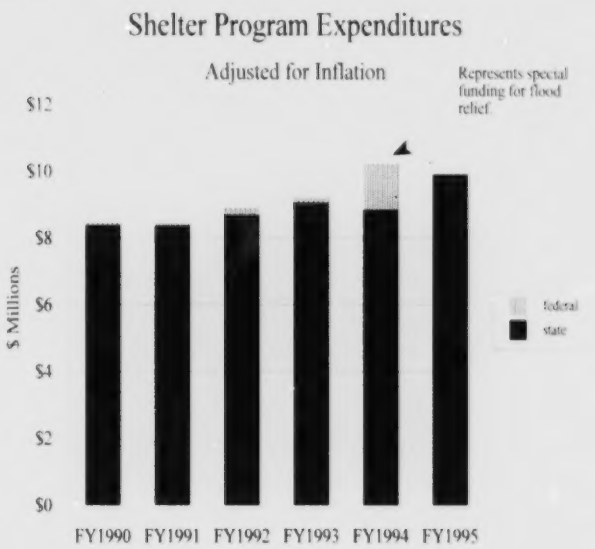
$9,897,200

Change in Expenditures
(Adjusted for Inflation)

Average Change FY1990 to FY1995		Change FY1994 to FY1995	
Total Funds	+3.4%	Total Funds	-3.1%
State Funds	+3.5%	State Funds	+12.1%
Federal Funds	+150.0%	Federal Funds	-100%

Chart 10

In FY1995, the state has appropriated $9.9 million for the Shelter Programs program area. While the federal government provided some funds for this program area, in FY1995 the federal support is expected to drop to zero. In FY1994, the federal government gave Illinois a special grant to provide flood relief services. These funds did not continue into FY1995.



The Shelter Program area expenditures consists of 5 line items. A detailed list can be found on page 3 of the Appendix.

Domestic Violence Shelter & Services

A particular and all too common type of family at risk is the one involved in domestic violence. Studies show that children exposed to domestic violence can suffer emotional damage. Unfortunately, children exposed to domestic violence may themselves grow up to be abusive.

One of the primary services provided for victims of domestic violence is shelters. Domestic violence shelters often take both adults and children. These shelters may also arrange for or give referrals to other services.

The Population:

The following chart shows the number of people provided shelter in Department of Public Aid funded domestic violence shelters. People may also find shelter through privately funded organizations.

Table 5

People in Domestic Violence Shelters*					
1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
29,176	35,176	34,907	35,258	39,384	43,391

* Shelters funded by DPA

The number of people given shelter from domestic violence has increased 49 percent over the past five years. The number of people who need shelter, but cannot get it is unknown.

Spending:

Fiscal Year 1995 Appropriation

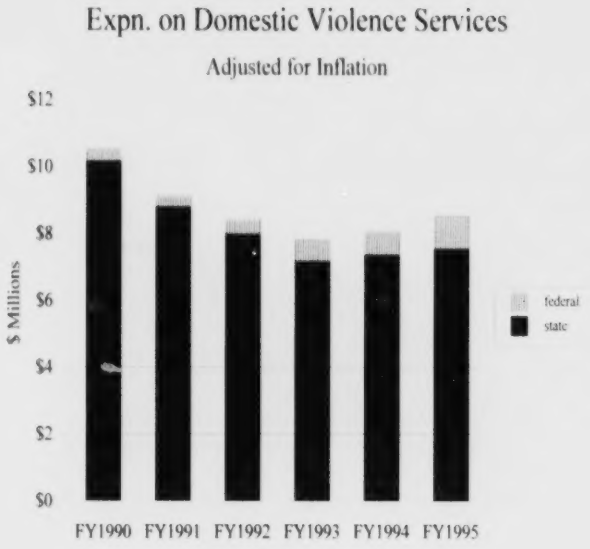
$8,538,500

Change in Expenditures
(Adjusted for Inflation)

Average Change FY1990 to FY1995		Change FY1994 to FY1995	
Total Funds	-3.8%	Total Funds	+5.9%
State Funds	-5.5%	State Funds	+2.6%
Federal Funds	+24.4%	Federal Funds	+38.3%

Chart 11

The majority (88 percent) of funding for the Illinois Domestic Violence Shelters and Services program area comes from state sources. Between FY1990 and FY1993, total funding decreased 26 percent, after adjusting for inflation. Between FY1994 and FY1995, state funding increases slightly, while federal funding increases 38.3 percent, after adjusting for inflation.



The Domestic Violence Shelter and Service program area consists of 3 line items. A detailed list can be found on page 4 of the Appendix.

Employment Assistance

- Employment and Training Programs

Employment Assistance

Table 6

Expenditures on Employment Assistance Programs
(Adjusted for Inflation)

	FY1990	FY1991	FY1992	FY1993	FY1994	FY1995[a]
State Funds	$14,371,320	$12,793,405	$9,170,253	$14,620,942	$10,787,794	$20,426,290
Federal Funds	$197,930,225	$188,706,363	$181,257,172	$172,518,074	$178,161,896	$249,590,110
TOTAL	$212,301,545	$201,499,768	$190,427,425	$187,139,016	$188,949,690	$270,016,400

a. Appropriated amount.

Illinois appropriated $270 million from federal and state sources for the Employment Assistance service area in FY1995. Between FY1990 and FY1993, funding decreased 12 percent, after adjusting for inflation. However, between FY1994 and FY1995, funding increases 43 percent. This large increase is due to an expansion in expected federal funds. Federal sources account for approximately 92 percent of the funding of the Employment Assistance service area in Illinois.

Employment is a key to economic stability for families and economic viability for the state. The ability of families and individuals to attain and keep jobs is important not only for family economics but as a role model for young persons looking into the future.

Unemployment has been a problem for most states. Fortunately for Illinois, the statewide unemployment rate has been decreasing. Yet, there are pockets of high unemployment and many of the new jobs are lower paying service sector positions.

Chart 12

Source: Illinois Department of Employment Security

In December of 1994, the unemployment rate was 4.2 percent -- the lowest it has been in the past 20 years. While unemployment has been decreasing statewide, there are areas around the state that continue to have high unemployment. For example, Gallatin, Alexander, and Perry counties all had an unemployment rate of over 9 percent in December of 1994.[1]

While employment has been increasing, it is important to understand what types of jobs people are taking. Today's job market is quite different from that of 30 years ago. Then, the Illinois economy was based primarily on manufacturing and agriculture. Today more and more jobs are created in the service sector. Between 1978 and 1993, the number of manufacturing jobs fell 37 percent. During that same period, service sector jobs increased 64 percent.[2] Service sector positions tend to be lower paying, and tend not to provide comprehensive health coverage or other benefits critical to families.

Table 7

Example Areas of Job Decline and Job Growth					
Job	Average Annual Job Openings	Median Hourly Wage	Job	Average Annual Job Openings	Median Hourly Wage
Electrical Assemblers	-238	$7.50	Food Preparation	+3,668	$4.65

Source: Illinois Department of Employment Security. These are yearly projected job openings between 1994-2005

This table demonstrates that the areas of job growth tend to be in lower wage jobs. Working as a food preparer, a person would earn less than $10,000 a year -- well under the poverty level for a family of three.

Employment and Training Programs

Employment and training programs are a key way to move unemployed people into the work force. One of the key barriers to successfully making the transition from welfare to work is a lack of job skills. One of the programs that helps AFDC recipients to train for and secure employment is called Project Chance. However, many people who might benefit from education and training are not able to participate since Project Chance is only available to 10 percent of AFDC recipients.

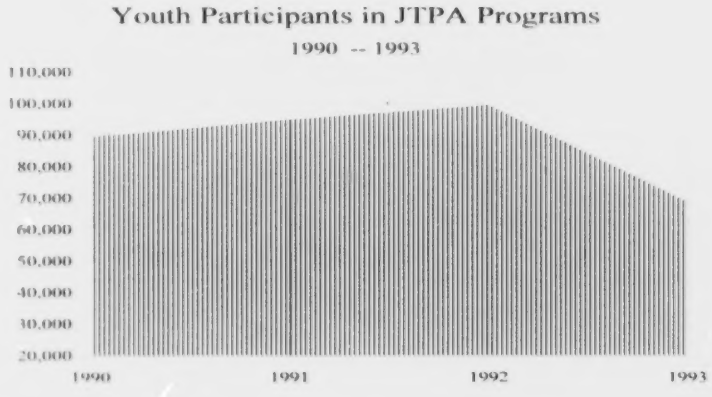
The federal Jobs Training Partnership Act (JTPA) program is one of the largest federally funded group employment projects. JTPA programs provide job training and employment placement programs for adults and teens statewide.

The Population:

As part of JTPA, the Department of Commerce and Community Affairs funds several programs that provide youth with information about building employment skills, teach youth job readiness skills, and provide them with employment opportunities.

Chart 13

The number of youth participating in JTPA programs decreased to 66,660 youth in 1993 from a high of 101,250 in 1992. JTPA services for youth include everything from conducting employment seminars for youth to placing youths in temporary jobs.



Source: Department of Commerce and Community Affairs

Spending:

Fiscal Year 1995 Appropriation

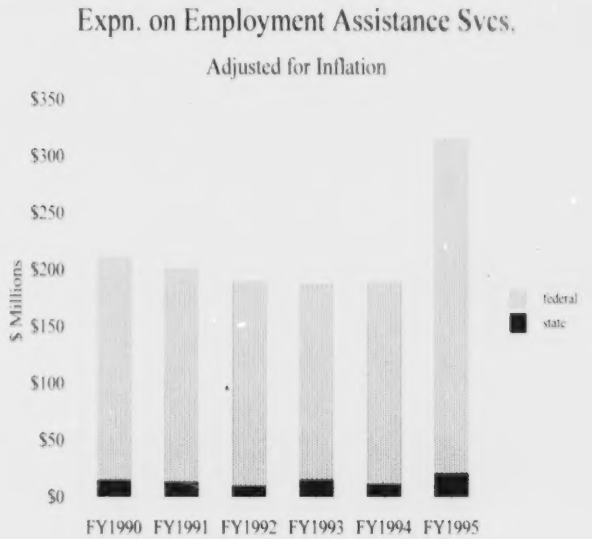
$315,016,400

Change in Expenditures
(Adjusted for Inflation)

Average Change FY1990 to FY1995		Change FY1994 to FY1995	
Total Funds	+11.1%	Total Funds	+66.7%
State Funds	+16.6%	State Funds	+89.3%
Federal Funds	+11.0%	Federal Funds	+65.4%

Chart 14

The funding for the Employment Assistance program area decreased 11 percent between FY1990 and FY1994. Between FY1994 and FY1995, state funding increases 89.3 percent while federal funding increases 65.4 percent. These large increases are due, in part, to the process of over appropriating funding when the exact amount of federal funding is unknown.



The Employment and Training program area consists of 9 line items. A detailed list can be found on page 4 of the Appendix.

Health

● Maternal and Child Health ● Immunizations ● Lead Poisoning Screening and Treatment ● Medicaid ● AIDS ● Alcohol and Substance Abuse Prevention ● Alcohol and Substance Abuse Treatment

Health

Table 8

Expenditures on Health Programs ($ Thousands)
(Adjusted for Inflation)

	FY1990	FY1991	FY1992	FY1993	FY1994	FY1995[a]
State Funds	$577,975.3	$630,582.8	$718,152.6	$920,432.5	$950,559.9	$1,030,606.4
Federal Funds	$556,887.2	$629,471.4	$727,680.0	$921,997.9	$956,625.4	$1,054,650.0
TOTAL	$1,134,862.5	$1,260,054.2	$1,445,832.6	$1,842,430.4	$1,907,185.3	$2,085,256.4

a. Appropriated amount

Illinois has appropriated $2.1 billion of state and federal funds on the Health service area for children and families in FY1995. Funding for this services area increased rapidly during the first part of this time series. Between FY1990 and FY1992, funding increased 27 percent, after adjusting for inflation. Between FY1993 and FY1995 funding increased 9 percent. State and federal sources contribute almost equally to Health service area in Illinois.

All Illinois children, regardless of family income, race, or area of residence require periodic medical attention to ensure healthy development. Some children do not receive heath care because their family cannot afford it, others simply do not have providers in their communities.

For some children, their parents' private insurance will cover their medical needs; for others who are from low-income families, the publicly funded Medicaid program can help. However, in Illinois, another 393,000 children are without any health insurance.[1] These children fall through the cracks -- their parents' insurance does not cover them, their parents cannot afford to purchase private insurance, or their parents earn too much money to be eligible for Medicaid.

While many children live in areas where health care professionals practice, some children do not have access to providers in their community. Thirty-nine counties have some degree of primary care provider shortage. Several Illinois counties including, Will, Pope, Jackson, and Champaign have severe primary care provider shortages. [2]

Prevention is critical to good health. Good health care that begins before a child is born saves lives and money, and reduces later health problems. Primary and preventive care during pregnancy and childhood, especially early childhood, is both socially desirable and a sound economic investment.

While most Illinois children are healthy, Illinois could be doing better on health indicators. The following chart compares Illinois and the U.S. to the national health goals to be reached by the year 2000.

Table 9 **Healthy People 2000 Goals Compared to Current U.S. and Illinois Rates**

ISSUE		GOAL	U.S.	ILLINOIS
Prenatal Care	Early and high quality prenatal care is essential to a healthy pregnancy, but many women receive little or no prenatal care.	90%	76%	78%
Normal Birthweight	Low birthweight children are those children weighing at or below 5.5 lbs at birth. Low birthweight children often have health problems later in life.	95%	93%	92%
Infant Mortality	While infant mortality is often thought to be a third world problem, children dying before their 1st birthday remains a problem in the U.S.	7 per 1,000	8 per 1,000	10 per 1,000

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. "Healthy People 2000: National Health Promotion and Disease Prevention Objectives." 1993, and Illinois Department of Public Health. U.S. and Illinois data from 1992.

These statistics illustrate that in Illinois a higher proportion of women receive prenatal care than the U.S. average, that a higher proportion of children are born at low birthweight than the U.S. average, and that the infant mortality rate is higher in Illinois than the U.S. average. Further, this chart shows that Illinois has a long way to go before it reaches the national goals.

Illinois funds and provides health care for children and their parents through the following program areas reviewed in this section: maternal and child health, immunizations, lead poisoning prevention and testing, AIDS, Medicaid, and alcohol and substance abuse prevention and treatment.

Maternal and Child Health

Quality health care begins before a child is born. Maternal and child health programs are focused on reducing the incidence of low birthweight, premature deliveries, maternal and infant mortality,

preventable diseases, and promoting continued health in the early stages of life.

Prenatal care, a key maternal and child health service, has been increasing. In 1963, prior to the creation in 1965 of a variety of federally funded maternal and child health programs, only 63 percent of pregnant women in the U.S. began prenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy; by 1992 that figure had grown to 76 percent. Prenatal care not only improves outcomes of pregnancies, but is cost effective as well. The Institute of Medicine calculates that for every $1 spent on prenatal care, $3.38 can be saved in the cost of care for low birthweight infants.[3]

Spending:

Fiscal Year 1995 Appropriation

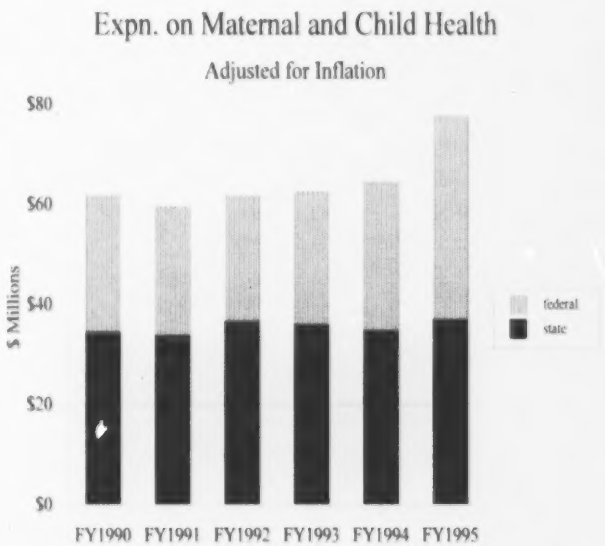
$77,532,800

Change in Expenditures
(Adjusted for Inflation)

Average Change FY1990 to FY1995		Change FY1994 to FY1995	
Total Funds	+4.9%	Total Funds	+20.1%
State Funds	+1.0%	State Funds	+6.4%
Federal Funds	+45.4%	Federal Funds	+36.0%

Chart 15

In FY1995, state and federal funds account almost equally for spending on the Maternal and Child Health program area in Illinois. Between FY1990 and FY1995, funding for this program area has stayed relatively constant. Between FY1994 and FY1995, state funds will increase 6.4 percent and federal funds will increase 36 percent, after adjusting for inflation. The large increase in funding is due, in part, to the practice of over appropriating funds when federal the level of funding is unknown.



The Maternal and Child Health program area consists of 32 line items. A detailed list can be found on page 5 of the Appendix.

Immunizations

Immunizations protect children from a variety of communicable diseases. The development and widespread use of vaccines has been instrumental in reducing the incidence of many infectious diseases. Through the immunization program, the U.S. has virtually eradicated such fatal and crippling diseases as diphtheria and polio. However, many children do not receive all recommended immunizations until first grade. By law children cannot enter school without them. Illinois law also requires that licensed child care providers and other early childhood programs ensure that children in their programs are appropriately immunized. Sadly, it is the youngest children who are the least likely to be up to date on immunizations. It is estimated that 40 percent of all children in Chicago and 50 percent of children in other parts of the state under age 2 have not had their age appropriate immunizations.

Spending:

Fiscal Year 1995 Appropriation

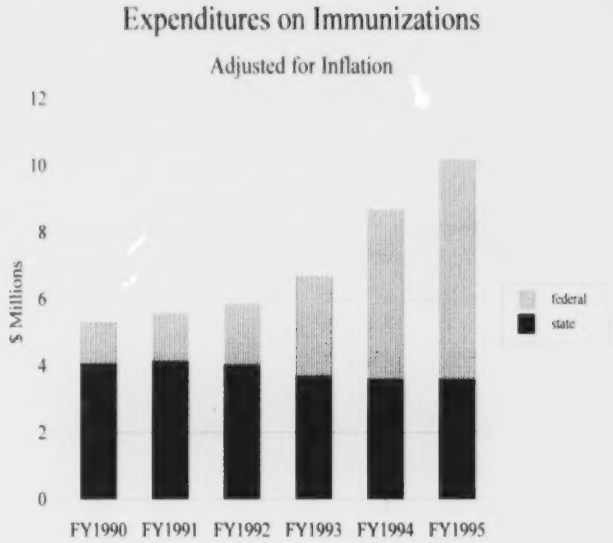
$10,156,300

Change in Expenditures
(Adjusted for Inflation)

Average Change FY1990 to FY1995		Change FY1994 to FY1995	
Total Funds	+14.3%	Total Funds	+16.9%
State Funds	-2.3%	State Funds	0.0%
Federal Funds	+41.2%	Federal Funds	+28.9%

Chart 16

In FY1995, 35 percent of the funding for the Immunization program area comes from state sources. Driven by increases in federal funding, total funding for this program area has been increasing. Between FY1994 and FY1995, federal funding for this program area increases 29 percent, while state funding remains constant.



The Immunization program area consists of 2 line items. A detailed list can be found on page 8 of the Appendix.

Lead Poisoning Prevention & Testing

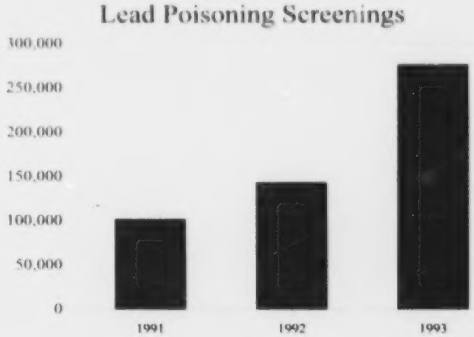
Lead poisoning can seriously damage a child's development. At high blood levels (25 micrograms of lead per deciliter) lead stunts the growth of a child, slows down learning capacities, and causes brain damage. Lower levels of lead poisoning can also cause developmental problems. Children contract lead poisoning by breathing lead dust or eating peeling lead-based paints, and are exposed to lead sources from car emissions, soil, water, and food.

The Population:

Chart 17

The number of lead poisoning screenings conducted by public health professionals[4] in the state increased 171 percent between 1991 and 1993. Part of this increase is due to a change in the law that requires children entering pre-school or child care be tested for lead poisoning.

In 1993, 23,068 cases of lead poisoning were reported in Illinois.



Source: Illinois Department of Public Health

Spending:

Fiscal Year 1995 Appropriation

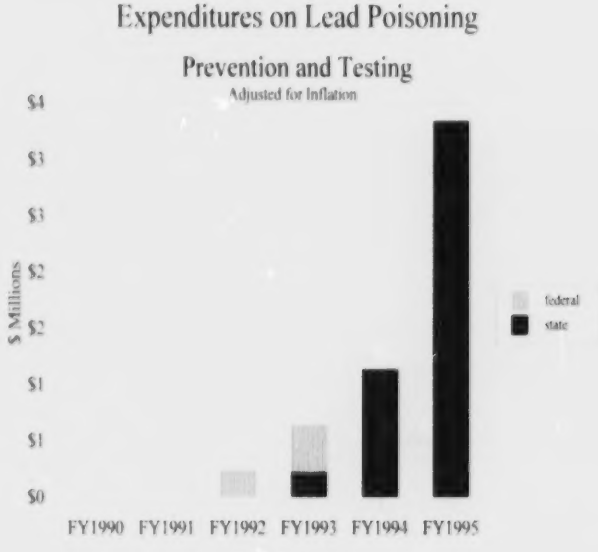
$3,338,700

Changes in Expenditures
(Adjusted for Inflation)

Average Change FY1992 to FY1995		Change FY1994 to FY1995	
Total Funds	+149.7%	Total Funds	+195.6
State Funds	+243.0%	State Funds	+195.6
Federal Funds	-5.5%	Federal Funds	--

Chart 18

The Lead Poisoning Prevention and Testing program area began to receive line item appropriations in FY1992. Prior to this point the program received general health funding. In FY1992 funding came entirely from federal sources. This program has grown consistently in the last couple of years. Between FY1994 and FY1995, state funds increase 196 percent, after adjusting for inflation.



The Lead Poisoning Prevention and Treatment program area consists of 3 line items. A detailed list can be found on page 9 of the Appendix.

AIDS

An estimated 1 million people in the United States are infected with the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV).[5] The life threatening symptoms that accompany HIV are called Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS). AIDS is a disease that attacks the immune system, making it virtually impossible to fight off diseases. AIDS first came to public attention in the 1980s as the epidemic began to take hold in the U.S. People who contract HIV and develop AIDS related disease(s) begin to show symptoms in approximately 10 years.[6] The state provides public education concerning AIDS as well as health and social services to AIDS patients in need.

AIDS is now the number one killer of people aged 25-44 in the U.S.

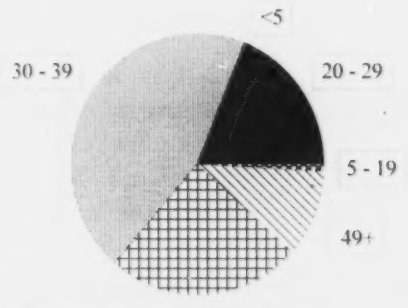
The Population:

While young children and adolescents make up a small portion of Illinois' overall AIDS population, their numbers continue to increase. Thirty-eight percent of AIDS cases in the age group 13-24 have been reported in just the last two years. In addition, the young adults, who begin to show symptoms of AIDS in their 20s, most likely contracted the disease during adolescence.

Chart 19

Ages of People with AIDS in Illinois

Cumulative Total



Source:Illinois Dept. of Public Health

Spending:

Most AIDS programs are targeted to adults who have tested positive for HIV or are at high risk of contracting the virus. The following expenditures for the AIDS program area may include funds for programs that serve some single adults as well as parents or children with AIDS.

Fiscal Year 1995 Appropriation

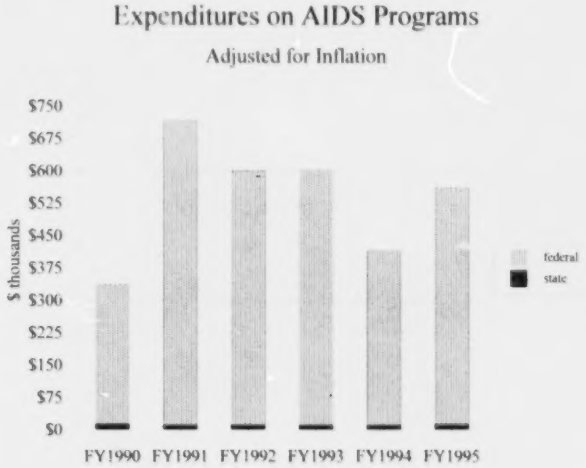
$554,340

Change in Expenditures
(Adjusted for Inflation)

Average Change FY1990 to F1995		Change FY1994 to FY1995	
Total Funds	+19.9%	Total Funds	+33.5%
State Funds	-2.1%	State Funds	+17.7%
Federal Funds	+20.7%	Federal Funds	+33.9%

Chart 20

The federal government provides virtually all (98 percent) of the funding for the AIDS program area. Funding levels for this program area have varied over the last 6 years. Between FY1994 and FY1995, state funds increase 17.7 percent while federal funds increase 33.9 percent. This large increase is due in part to an increase in federal funds for the Chicago Family Resource HIV Center.



The AIDS program area consists of 3 line items. A detailed list can be found on page 10 of the Appendix.

Medicaid

Medicaid is the primary health program for low-income families. To be eligible for Medicaid, a family must be low-income and have children or have medical expenses that make them eligible.[7] In Illinois, pregnant women and babies from families earning slightly above the poverty level (133% of poverty) are also eligible for Medicaid. While Medicaid is often thought of as a program for families with children, an increasing number of elderly are eligible because their medical expenses and limited income qualify them for the program.

Medicaid is the number one source of health care for Illinois children. The Illinois Medicaid program is far reaching and helps many low-income families receive medical services. The Illinois

Medicaid program funds 35,299 health care providers, including 250 hospitals, 950 long-term care facilities and 28,500 individual practitioners. One in every 3 births in Illinois is paid for by Medicaid.

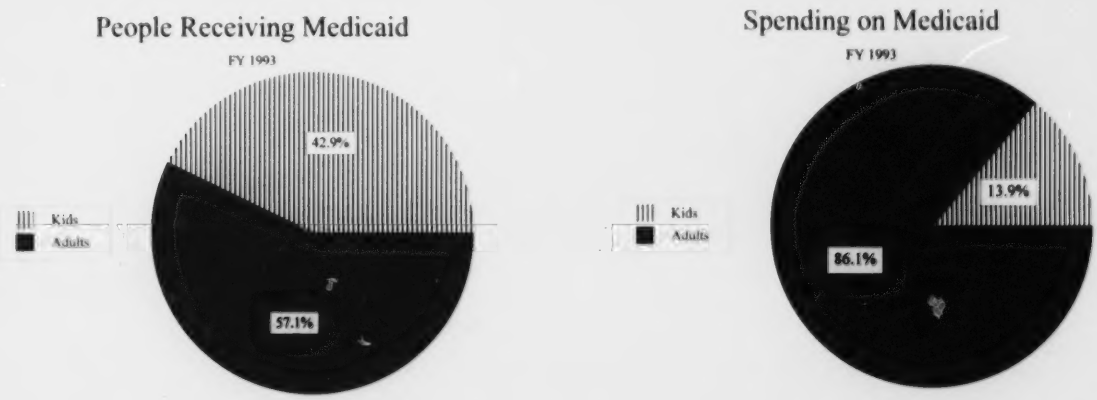
Medicaid is a federal matching funds program. The state, working within federal guidelines, sets eligibility criteria and funds services, and the federal government reimburses the state for half the costs of these services. Traditionally, health programs have been the only services to be able to receive Medicaid reimbursement. However, today more and more agencies and programs are receiving Medicaid funds.

The high cost of medical services and the growing number of people eligible for Medicaid places tremendous pressures on the state budget. During recent years, Illinois has initiated two important strategies to increase federal Medicaid reimbursements. The state successfully expanded the number of services eligible for Medicaid payments and imposed a special tax on providers of health care services, which enabled the state to dramatically increase the Medicaid budget. Even with the new strategies, because of the dramatic growth of its expenditures, the Medicaid program represents the single most challenging programmatic and budgetary problem facing state government.

In an attempt to address some of the problems with Medicaid, in 1994 the General Assembly approved a mandatory managed care plan called Illinois MediPlan Plus. This reform, which is expected to be fully phased in by 1997, would replace parts of the current Medicaid system.

The Population:

Chart 21



Source: Department of Public Aid

In comparison to adults, children make up a larger proportion of the Medicaid population but represent a smaller proportion of the costs.

Spending:

The Medicaid expenditures have been adjusted to reflect estimated spending on children and families. In addition, these reflect only general health related Medicaid costs. Special Medicaid costs, such as for special education or substance abuse treatment, do not appear here.

Fiscal Year 1995 Appropriation

$1,755,127,120

Change in Expenditures
(Adjusted for Inflation)

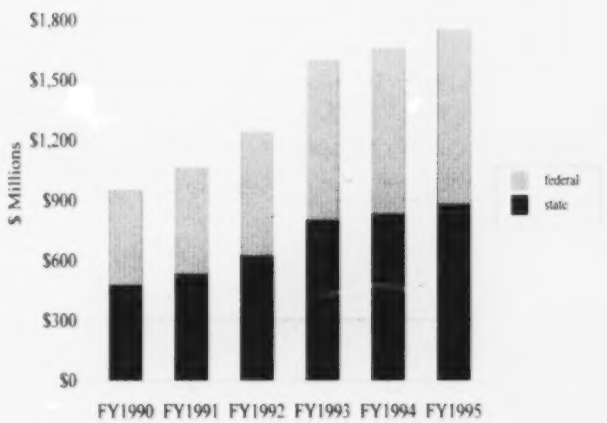
Average Change FY1990 to FY1995		Change FY1994 to FY1995	
Total Funds	+13.4%	Total Funds	+5.8%
State Funds	+13.4%	State Funds	+5.8%
Federal Funds	+13.4%	Federal Funds	+5.8%

Chart 22

The state is reimbursed by the federal government for one-half of its Medicaid costs. Between FY1990 and FY1992, funding for Medicaid for children and families increased 31 percent, after adjusting for inflation. After that point, changes in funding slowed down slightly and increased a total of 10 percent between FY1993 and FY1995, after adjusting for inflation. The large increase in funding between FY1992 and FY1993 is due, in part, to the creation of the provider tax which enable the state to generate additional revenues for the Medicaid program.

Expenditures on General Medicaid

Adjusted for Inflation



The Medicaid program area expenditures consist of 8 line items. A detailed list can be found on page 9 of the Appendix.

Alcohol and Substance Abuse Prevention

Alcoholism and substance abuse continues to be a problem for people across Illinois. While the mere incidence of addiction to alcohol or drugs is an issue in and of itself, it can also lead to many other problems including job loss, hospitalization, and child neglect. The Department of Children and Family Services identified 3,285 substance-affected infants in 1992. A study of women served in a Chicago alcoholism treatment program reported that 65-75 percent of the women treated were neglectful toward their children.[8]

If children are not prevented from using alcohol or drugs, they may also develop an addiction. Addictive patterns started as youth often continue into adulthood.

Alcohol and substance abuse prevention programs are developed to keep people from ever becoming addicted. These programs provide educational materials and self-esteem building activities focused on preventing substance use and abuse.

The Population:

Chart 23

The number of preteen and young adults who have received services sponsored by the Department of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse has increased. Between 1989 and 1993 the number increased 126 percent. Services in this case could mean anything from receiving a pamphlet on alcohol and substance abuse prevention to actually attending a workshop on the prevention of alcohol and substance abuse.

Source: Department of Alcohol and Substance Abuse

Spending:

Fiscal Year 1995 Appropriation

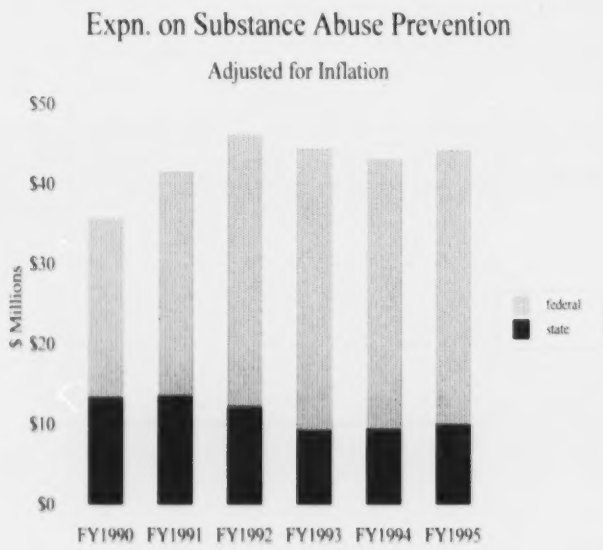
$44,213,183

Change in Expenditures
(Adjusted for Inflation)

Average Change FY1990 to FY1995		Change FY1994 to FY1995	
Total Funds	+4.7%	Total Funds	+2.3%
State Funds	-4.9%	State Funds	+6.5%
Federal Funds	+9.5%	Federal Funds	+1.1%

Chart 24

The federal government provides most (78 percent) of the funding for the Substance Abuse Prevention program area for youth and families with children. Funding for this program increased a total of 30 percent between FY1990 and FY1992. Between FY1994 and FY1995, federal funding increases. While state expenditures in general have been decreasing, they increase 6.5 percent between FY1994 and FY1995, after adjusting for inflation.



The Substance Abuse Prevention program area consists of 11 line items. A detailed list can be found on page 11 of the Appendix.

Alcohol and Substance Abuse Treatment

Alcohol and substance abuse treatment programs attempt to help people overcome their addictions and provide support to families of abusers. These programs vary in terms of types of services provided and length of program. Some substance abusers undergo treatment in outpatient programs while others need inpatient care to overcome their addiction.

Spending

Fiscal Year 1995 Appropriation

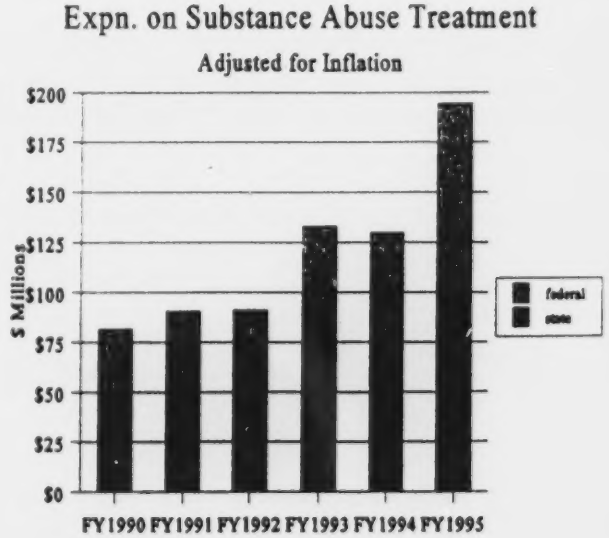
$194,333,910

Change in Expenditures
(Adjusted for Inflation)

Average Change FY1990 to FY1995		Change FY1994 to FY1995	
Total Funds	+20.7%	Total Funds	+49.7%
State Funds	+16.9%	State Funds	+37.5%
Federal Funds	+27.5%	Federal Funds	+64.8%

Chart 25

In FY1995 the state and federal government will almost equally divide the cost of the Substance Abuse Treatment program area. Funding for this program area has been increasing in stages. While funding was relatively constant between FY1990 and FY1992, it increased 42 percent between FY1992 and FY1993. Between FY1994 and FY1995, funding increases 50 percent, after adjusting for inflation. Both of the large increases during this time period are due primarily to an increase in Medicaid funds for substance abuse treatment.



The Substance Abuse Treatment program area consists of 22 line items. A detailed list can be found on page 13 in the Appendix.

Nutrition

● Women, Infants, and Children Program ● Food Stamps ● School, Child Care, and Other Food Supplements

Nutrition

Table 10

Expenditures on Nutrition Programs ($ Thousands)
(Adjusted for Inflation)

	FY1990	FY1991	FY1992	FY1993	FY1994	FY1995[a]
State Funds	$25,530.2	$22,604.7	$20,664.3	$13,814.4	$13,660.9	$14,060.3
Federal Funds	$1,266,210.8	$1,388,710.3	$1,490,436.9	$1,544,806.9	$1,523,252.2	$1,621,720.8
TOTAL	$1,291,741.0	$1,411,315.0	$1,511,101.2	$1,558,621.3	$1,536,913.1	$1,635,781.1

a. Appropriated amount

In FY1995, $1.6 billion was appropriated for the Nutrition service area for programs for children and families with children. Funding between FY1990 and FY1995 has steadily increased. Between FY1994 and FY1995 funding increases 6 percent, after adjusting for inflation. The federal government provides the virtually all (99 percent) of the funding for these programs.

One of the fundamental building blocks of quality development and growth for children is proper nutrition. Without proper nutrition, a child's health and development will suffer. Inadequate nutrition can begin before birth when a mother's poor nutritional practices can increase the likelihood of prematurity or low birthweight. However, nutrition programs have shown that food supplements can reduce or offset problems with improper nutrition.

Recent research provides evidence that poor nutrition during any period of childhood can have detrimental effects on the cognitive development of children and their later productivity as adults. Inadequate food intake limits the ability of children to learn. Even nutritional deficiencies of a relatively short-term nature can influence a child's behavior and ability to concentrate or to perform complex tasks.

In the early 1960s, the federal government initiated a number of child-feeding programs administered by the Department of Agriculture. The largest among the programs is the Food Stamp Program, which offers "stamps" to eligible participants to purchase food in grocery stores. Some nutrition programs target pregnant women and young children, while other programs were developed to offer adequate and balanced meals through schools, child care providers, and community organizations.

These programs have been shown to provide families in need with important nutritional supplements. Research shows that improved nutritional and environmental conditions can modify the effects of early undernutrition, by offsetting the results of inadequate nutritional intake.

Illinois funds and provides nutrition services for children and families through the following program areas reviewed in this section: the Women, Infants, and Children program, the Food Stamp program, and school, child care, and other food supplements.

Women, Infants, and Children

The Special Supplemental Feeding Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) in Illinois is the primary nutrition program for low-income pregnant and parenting women. Authorized by Congress in 1972, WIC was envisioned as a preventive program providing foods, nutrition education, and improved access to health care in order to reduce nutrition-related health problems during critical periods of growth and development.

WIC provides food vouchers to eligible low-income women. In order to be eligible for WIC, a mother must be below 185 percent of poverty, at nutritional or medical risk, and pregnant or have very young children.

Research indicates that WIC is highly cost effective. A 1990 U.S. Department of Agriculture study showed WIC spending on pregnant women was associated with substantial savings in Medicaid costs for newborns and their mothers during the first 60 days after birth.

The Population:

The number of Illinois WIC participants has been increasing. Between 1989 and 1994, the number increased 31 percent.

Table 11

WIC Participants 1989 - 1994

YEAR	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
# Participants	172,000	195,000	208,000	212,000	214,000	226,000

Source: Department of Public Health

While the number of participants in WIC has been steadily increasing, many eligible participants do not receive this beneficial program. The Illinois Department of Public Health estimates that just over 50 percent of eligible participants receive WIC services.

Spending:

Fiscal Year 1995 Appropriation

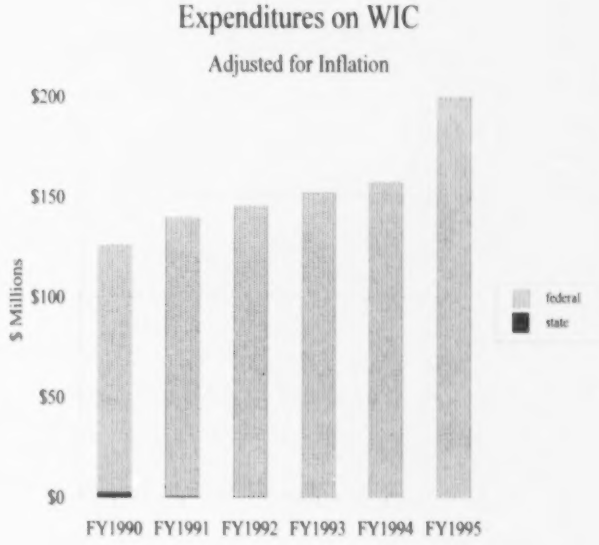
$199,598,600

Change in Expenditures
(Adjusted for Inflation)

Average Change FY1990 to FY1995		Change FY1994 to FY1995	
Total Funds	+10.0%	Total Funds	+26.9%
State Funds	-50.5%	State Funds	--
Federal Funds	+10.4%	Federal Funds	+26.9%

Chart 26

In FY1995, all of the funding for WIC comes from federal sources. The state contributed a small amount of funds in FY1990 - FY1992. Between FY1990 and FY1995, the average yearly increase in funding was 10 percent, after adjusting for inflation. Between FY1994 and FY1995, funding for WIC increases 26.9 percent, after adjusting for inflation.



The WIC program area consists of 5 line items. A detailed list can be found on page 15 of the Appendix.

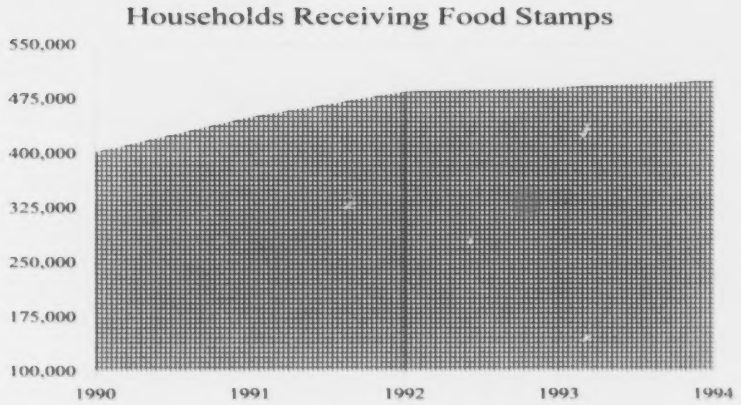
Food Stamps

The Food Stamp program was developed in 1964 to improve the diets of low-income people. The program is administered nationally by the U.S. Department of Agriculture and distributed locally by the Illinois Department of Public Aid. This program operates as an entitlement. Any household meeting eligibility requirements is entitled to receive food stamps. To qualify, households must have incomes at or below 130 percent of the poverty line[1] (income is reduced for assets such as automobiles). The maximum food stamps benefit for a family of three is $304 a month -- or about $25 per person, per week. Most families do not qualify for the maximum benefit.

The Population:

Chart 27

The food stamp program in Illinois currently serves almost 500,000 households. Approximately 1/2 of all recipients are children.



Source: Illinois Department of Public Health

Spending

Fiscal Year 1995 Estimated Appropriation[2]

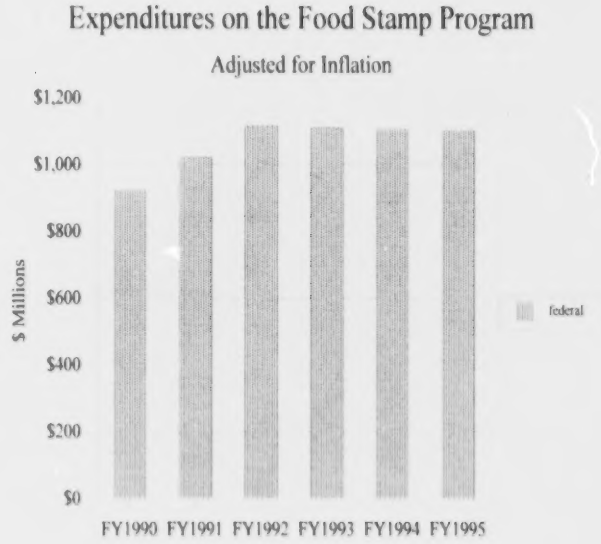
$1,104,505,861

Change in Expenditures
(Adjusted for Inflation)

Average Change FY1990 to FY1995		Change FY1994 to FY1995	
Total Funds	+3.8%	Total Funds	-0.3%
State Funds	--	State Funds	--
Federal Funds	+3.8%	Federal Funds	-0.3%

Chart 28

All of the funds for the Food Stamp Program come from federal sources. Funding for this program steadily increased between FY1990 and FY1992, and since then has remained relatively constant. Between FY1994 and FY1995, funds decrease 0.3 percent, after adjusting for inflation.



School, Child Care, and Other Food Supplements

The federal government developed the school breakfast and lunch program, the and child care food supplements to fund nutritional meals for children. Although the school breakfast and lunch

programs are entitlements, they are not accessible to many targeted children because participation by schools and families is voluntary.

Children from households with incomes between 130-185 percent of poverty level are eligible to receive meals at reduced rates; students from households with lower incomes are eligible for free meals.

School lunch and breakfast programs are administered through the assistance of public and nonprofit private schools and residential child care institutions. Meals provided for children in child care are administered by public and private child care providers.

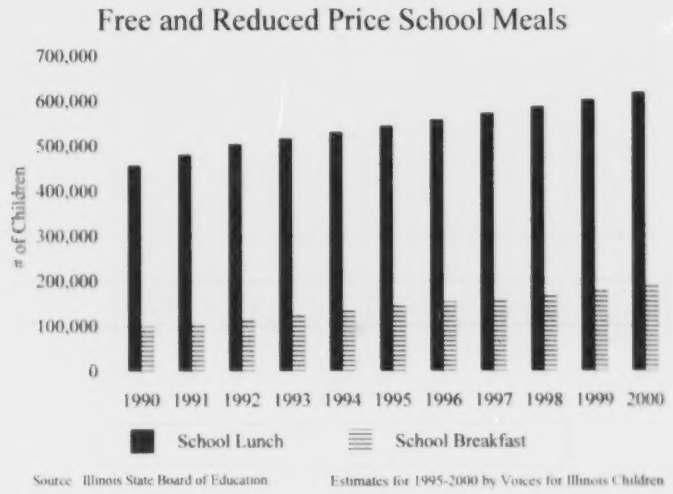
Research demonstrates the possible impact of the school nutrition programs on children's lives. One study of the school breakfast programs examined the effect of the program on school performance of low-income elementary school children. The researchers found that children who participated in the program were shown to have significantly higher standardized achievement test scores than eligible non-participants.[3] Children receiving school breakfast also had significantly reduced absence and tardiness rates. USDA research indicates that participating children rely on school lunches for 1/3 to 1/2 of their nutritional intake each day.

The Population:

In FY1994 over 929,000 children received a subsidized school lunch.[4]

Participation in the school lunch and breakfast program has been increasing. Between 1990 and 1994, the number of children receiving these programs increased 20 percent.[5] If these trends continue, 617,000 children will be receiving free or reduced price lunches in Illinois by the year 2000.

Chart 29



Spending:

Fiscal Year 1995 Appropriation

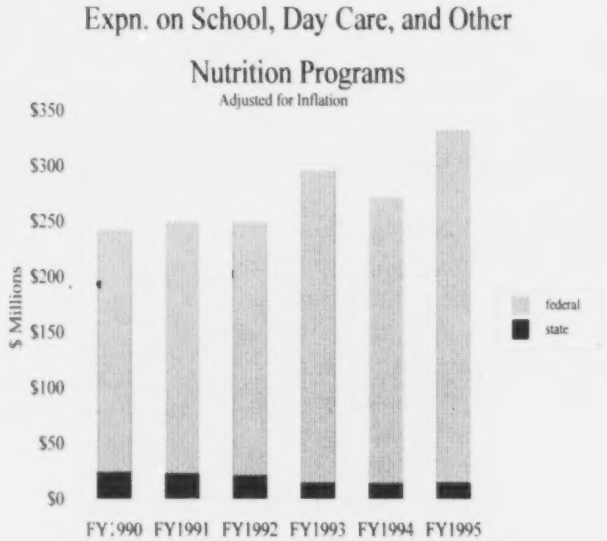
$331,676,600

Change in Expenditures
(Adjusted for Inflation)

Average Change FY1990 to FY1995		Change FY1994 to FY1995	
Total Funds	+7.1%	Total Funds	+22.1%
State Funds	-8.7%	State Funds	+5.2%
Federal Funds	+8.5%	Federal Funds	+23.1%

Chart 30

Almost all (96 percent) of the funding for the School, Child Care, and Other Food Supplements program area in Illinois comes from federal sources. Funding for this program area increased slightly between FY1990 and FY1992. In FY1993 there was an increase in federal funding for child care food programs. Between FY1994 and FY1995 state funds increase 5.2 percent while federal funds increase 23.1 percent, after adjusting for inflation.



The School, Child Care, and Other Food Supplement program area consist of 6 line items. A detailed list can be found on page 16 of the Appendix.

Adolescent Health and Prevention

● Parents Too Soon ● Adolescent Health Screening ● Unmarried Parents Program

Adolescent Health and Prevention

Table 12

Expenditures on Adolescent Health/Prevention
(Adjusted for inflation)

	FY1990	FY1991	FY1992	FY1993	FY1994	FY1995[a]
State Funds	$5,416,298	$5,240,245	$5,075,273	$4,793,424	$6,095,596	$4,720,882
Federal Funds	$5,689,622	$5,501,121	$5,563,042	$5,218,536	$5,048,356	$4,894,922
TOTAL	$11,105,920	$10,741,366	$10,638,315	$10,011,960	$11,143,952	$9,615,804

a. Appropriated amount.

Illinois has appropriated $9.6 million for the Adolescent Health/Prevention service area in FY1995. Funding for this service area decreased during the first part of this time series. Between FY1990 and FY1993 funding decreased 10 percent, after adjusting for inflation. In FY1994 state funds increased, but in FY1995 funding decreased to near the FY1993 level.

Adolescent behaviors often set the patterns for adult life. Smoking, drinking, nutrition, and sexual behavior are all examples. A growing area of health concern is teen pregnancy. All across Illinois, in rural as well as urban areas and among all racial groups, too many of our young women are burdened by early, unintended pregnancy and parenthood.

While teen pregnancy is not a new problem, today's teen mothers often go on to be single parents, and many do not finish high school. These new families, because of emotional or economic instability, are susceptible to hardships that heighten the risk of child abuse and neglect, family disintegration, and children living with unmet special needs. While any one of these factors -- being a single parent, a teen mother or lacking a high school diploma -- alone may not destabilize a new family, the three in combination threaten to overwhelm even the strongest of families. In Illinois, one in every eight first births is to an unwed, teenaged mother who has not completed high school.

Teens also face other health issues. Many of these issues go unidentified and subsequently unresolved. Some health problems, which could have been determined early, develop into disabling and costly afflictions in later years.

Illinois funds and promotes adolescent health through the following program areas reviewed in this section: Parents Too Soon, adolescent health, and the unmarried parents program.

Parents Too Soon

The Parents Too Soon program, initiated in 1985, is a joint venture of three state agencies and a number of community organizations. The goals of Parents Too Soon are to promote a reduction in teen pregnancy, reduce health risks associated with adolescent pregnancy, and improve teen parents' ability to be successful parents.

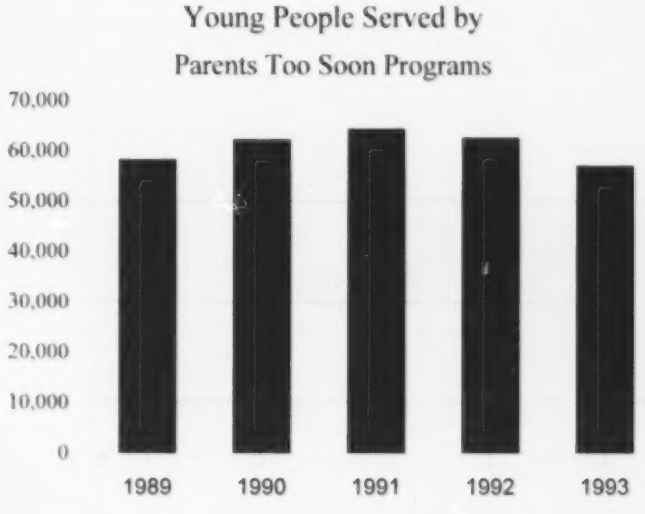
Teen parents must grapple with particularly complex issues -- not only are they going through the difficult time of adolescence, they may be finishing high school, as well as learning to be a parent. The Parents Too Soon home visits and individual counseling sessions emphasize delaying subsequent births, promoting responsible behaviors, enhancing child health, and development of the parent-child relationship.

Teen parents are at risk of subsequent pregnancies while they are teens. A National Longitudinal Survey of Youth found that 15 percent of teenage mothers become pregnant again within 12 months of giving birth.[1] Additional births decrease the chance of the mother completing high school and also can have a negative impact on the children.

The Population:

Chart 31

Each year, the Parents Too Soon Program reaches over 50,000 Illinois young people. This chart shows the number of participants served by the Young Parent Services programs, the School-Based Clinics, the Family Planning Services, and programs of the Ounce of Prevention Fund as part of the Parents Too Soon programs. The services of this program range from providing written material to students about abstinence and family planning to providing health services to youth in school health clinics.



Source: Illinois Department of Public Health

Spending:

Fiscal Year 1995 Appropriation

$8,571,489

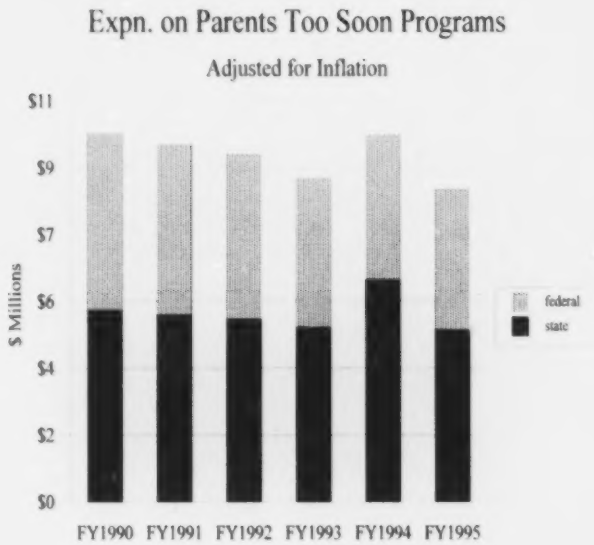
Change in Expenditures
(Adjusted for Inflation)

Average Change FY1990 to FY1995		Change FY1994 to FY1995	
Total Funds	-2.9%	Total Funds	-14.8%
State Funds	-0.9%	State Funds	-22.6%
Federal Funds	-4.5%	Federal Funds	-3.0%

Chart 32

Fifty-five percent of the funding for the Parents Too Soon program area comes from state sources. During most of these years funding for this program area decreased. Between FY1993 and FY1994 funding increased 13 percent, after adjusting for inflation. Between FY1994 and FY1995, state funds decrease 23 percent and federal funds decrease 3 percent.

The Parents Too Soon program area also receives funding from the federal Maternal and Child Health block grant, which are not displayed here.



The Parents Too Soon program area consists of 8 line items. A detailed list can be found on page 17 of the Appendix.

Adolescent Health

Adolescents face particular concerns that often go unaddressed. The Robert Wood Johnson National School Health Service Program found that 83 percent of the problems detected when high school youth were given a physical exam were previously unknown. While many of these problems might be minor, some can develop into long-term health problems if left unresolved.

Adolescent health programs promote good nutrition, educate teens on sexuality (emphasizing abstinence), teach the dangers of alcohol, tobacco and other substance abuse, and provide mental health counseling. In addition, these programs provide health services for teens including medical care, physical exams for school or sports, laboratory screenings, and other services. All students must have parental permission to receive health services.

Spending

Fiscal Year 1995 Appropriation

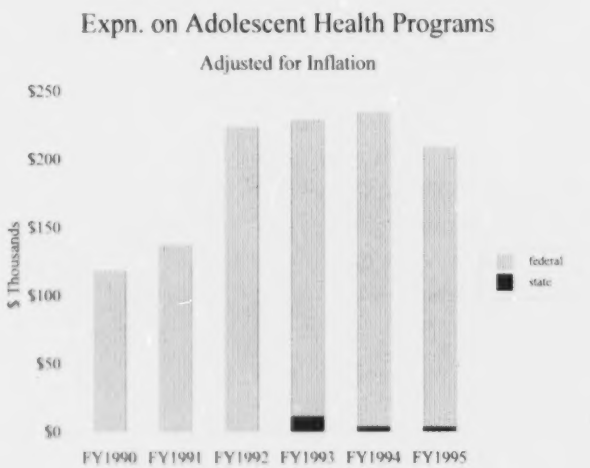
$209,315

Changes in Expenditures
(Adjusted for Inflation)

Average Change FY1990 to FY1995		Change FY1994 to FY1995	
Total Funds	+14.7%	Total Funds	-3.3%
State Funds	+5.0%	State Funds	-3.3%
Federal Funds	+14.4%	Federal Funds	-3.3%

Chart 33

Virtually all (99 percent) of the funding for the Adolescent Health program area is funded by the federal government. Funding for this program area grew dramatically between FY1990 and FY1992. The large increase from FY1991 to FY1992 is due to an increase in federal funds for teen suicide prevention programs. After FY1992, funding continued to grow but at a much slower pace. Between FY1994 and FY1995, total funds decrease 3.3 percent.



The Adolescent Health program area consists of 2 line items. A detailed list can be found on page 17 of the Appendix.

Unmarried Parents

The goal of all teen sexuality programs is to delay pregnancy until adulthood and marriage. When prevention fails, however, marriage too infrequently accompanies a teen pregnancy. The unmarried parents program assists unwed pregnant adolescents and their families cope with the emotional problems associated with early pregnancy and to plan for the future. Any young family may apply to receive this service, but families below 200 percent of poverty are eligible for services at no cost.

Spending:

Fiscal Year 1995 Appropriation

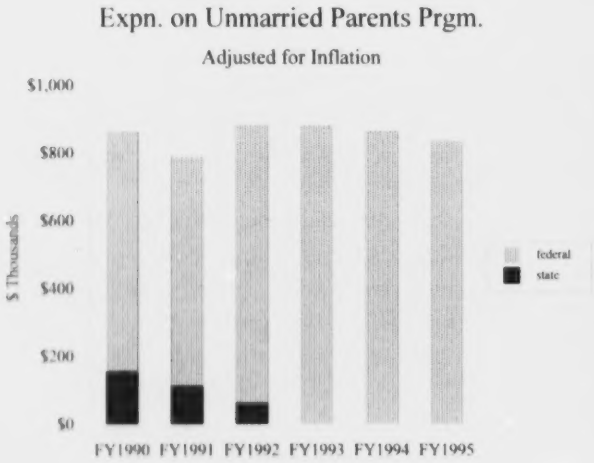
$835,000

Change in Expenditures
(Adjusted for Inflation)

Average Change FY1990 to FY1995		Change FY1994 to FY1995	
Total Funds	+0.4%	Total Funds	-3.3%
State Funds	-34.7%	State Funds	+0.0%
Federal Funds	+2.4%	Federal Funds	-3.3%

Chart 34

Currently all of the funding for the Unmarried Parents program area comes from federal sources. Funding for this program area peaked in FY1992 at $883,000 and since then has been gradually decreasing. Between FY1994 and FY1995, funding decreases 3.3 percent, after adjusting for inflation.



The Unmarried Parents program area consists of 1 line items. A detailed list can be found on page 18 in the Appendix.

Children with Disabilities

● Early Intervention ● Community Services ● Residential Centers

Children with Disabilities

Table 13

Expenditures on Programs for Children With Disabilities ($Thousands)
(Adjusted for Inflation)

	FY1990	FY1991	FY1992	FY1993	FY1994	FY1995[a]
State Funds	$183,970.2	$241,673.1	$254,703.8	$250,346.3	$370,788.3	$354,327.1
Federal Funds	$69,760.8	$65,605.4	$79,538.9	$87,449.4	$82,314.3	$151,276.2
TOTAL	$253,731.0	$307,278.5	$334,242.7	$337,795.7	$453,102.6	$505,603.3

a. Appropriated amount.

Illinois appropriated $506 million on the Children with Disabilities service area in FY1995. This is an 12 percent increase over FY1994, after adjusting for inflation. While funding for this service area generally has been increasing, the size of the change in funding varies greatly from year to year. State sources account for 30 percent of the total funds.

Children with disabilities need special care. During the last several decades, a new policy has been developed for helping children with mental and physical disabilities. In the past, children with disabilities were separated from family and community and placed in residential centers to receive intensive treatment. Large institutions housing hundreds of people were the primary care arrangement. However, it was found that segregating these children potentially inhibited the child's development. The new policy relies, in most cases, on providing special services to these children in their own community and in environments with other children who do not have disabilities. The state supports both community services and institutional care for children with disabilities.

Physical and mental disabilities are varied in kind and by degree. They are caused by genetic disease or defect, alcohol or drug injury, environmental hazards, illness, serious injury, or social conditions. Approximately 7 percent of Illinois children -- 1 in every 14 -- have a disability.

Some of these children have disabilities that are long-term and require lifelong services. Other children may have a temporary disability and require short-term services. Without special services, some children would never become functioning adults. However, even with services, a small number of children will need constant care and therapy for their entire lives.

Illinois funds and administers programs for children with disabilities through the following program areas reviewed here: early intervention, community services for children with disabilities, and residential centers for children with disabilities.

Early Intervention

Children with developmental delays or disabilities need special early childhood experiences. Early intervention means discovering that a child between birth and school age has or is at risk of having a delay in their development, and then providing services to the child and family to lessen the effects. Indeed, early intervention can reduce or sometimes eliminate developmental delays in children under age three. Delays can affect any child, and the causes range from Downs Syndrome to prenatal exposure to cocaine. However, many Illinois children who need early intervention service go unserved.

The Population:

It is estimated that 56,000 children under age 4 require early intervention services. Currently 9,000 -- a mere 16 percent -- eligible children are served.[1]

Spending:

Fiscal Year 1995 appropriation

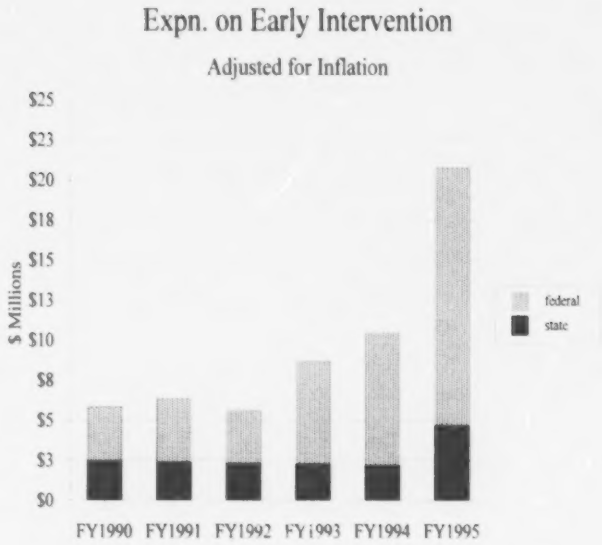
$20,789,157

Average Annual Expenditure Change
(Adjusted for Inflation)

Average Change FY1990 to FY1995		Change FY1994 to FY1995	
Total Funds	+34.0%	Total Funds	+98.0%
State Funds	+20.1%	State Funds	+115.1%
Federal Funds	+43.1%	Federal Funds	+93.6%

Chart 35

In FY1995, the majority (78 percent) of funding for the Early Intervention program area comes from federal sources. However, that wasn't always the case. In FY1990, federal funds accounted for 58 percent of the total. Between FY1990 and FY1992 funding for this program area basically remained constant. Between FY1994 and FY1995 state funds increase 115 percent, while federal funds increase 94 percent, after adjusting for inflation.



The Early Intervention program area consists of 5 line items. A detailed list can be found on page 18 of the Appendix.

Community Services

Many children with disabilities can be and are appropriately served in the community. Changes in policy concerning people with disabilities have led to an increase in services at the community level. Community-based services for persons with disabilities allow them to remain near their families and other supports as well as reduce the cost of services. Children served by community services most often live with their family or in another community setting. Services provided to these children and their families include case management, assessment, and counseling. Community centers can also arrange for other services including respite care for family members.

However, not all children who might be best served by living with their families are able to because of a lack of community support services. While most states have made progress on enabling persons with disabilities to remain in the community, Illinois has not kept pace. In 1993, Illinois had a developmentally delayed person placement rate of 34.4 (persons with developmental disabilities per 100,000 population living in a state developmental center) while the nation as a whole had a rate of 28.1.[2]

Spending:
Expenditures for the Division of Specialized Care for Children are included in this program area. However, we were unable to identify the funding for this program that is part the University of Illinois budget. There could be as much as $16 million in additional funding for this program.

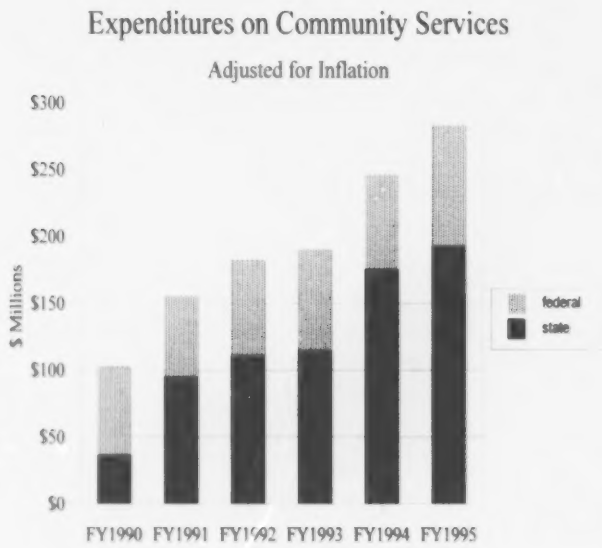
Fiscal Year 1995 Appropriation
$201,490,276

Change in Expenditures
(Adjusted for Inflation)

Average Change FY1990 to FY1995		Change FY1994 to FY1995	
Total Funds	+23.8%	Total Funds	+15.0%
State Funds	+24.3%	State Funds	+10.1%
Federal Funds	+7.3%	Federal Funds	+27.2%

Chart 36

Sixty-eight percent of the expenditures in the Community Services program area for children with disabilities comes from state sources. The funding for this program has been growing steadily. Between FY1994 and FY1995, funding increases 15 percent, after adjusting for inflation.



The Community Services program area consists of 25 line items. A detailed list can be found on page 19 of the Appendix.

Residential Centers

Residential centers were once the only care arrangement for people with disabilities. Since the 1950s and 1960s, efforts have been made to enable most people with disabilities to stay with their families and in the community. However, children with severe disabilities, or those children who live in areas with few supports, sometimes live in a residential facility. Residential facilities provide job skills, independent living training, social activities, and outreach programs to people with disabilities.

Spending:

Fiscal Year 1995 Appropriation
$201,323,888

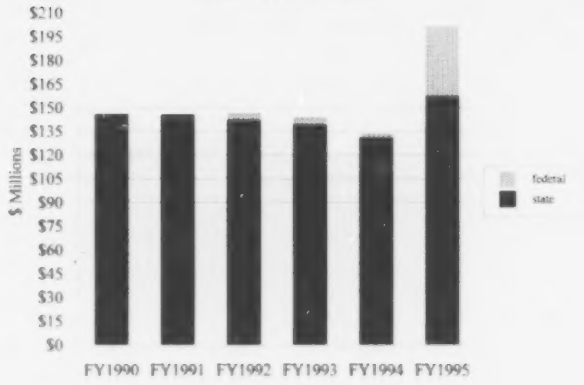
Change in Expenditures
(Adjusted for Inflation)

Average Change FY1990 to FY1995		Change FY1994 to FY1995	
Total Funds	+8.5%	Total Funds	+51.2%
State Funds	+1.9%	State Funds	+20.3%
Federal Funds	+670.0%	Federal Funds	+1574.9%

Chart 37

Expenditures on Residential Centers

Adjusted for Inflation



In FY1995, the state provides the majority (78 percent) of the funds for the Residential Centers program area. Between FY1990 and FY1992, funding remained fairly constant. Funding decreased slightly (9 percent) between FY1992 and FY1994, after adjusting for inflation. Funding for the Residential Centers program area increased dramatically between FY1994 and FY1995, due primarily to increases in Medicaid funding.

These are all costs for selected residential

centers. Some adults do reside in these centers. However, we were unable to differentiate costs of adults versus children.

The Residential Centers program area consists of 9 line items. A detailed list can be found on page 21 of the Appendix.

Early Childood Care and Education

● Pre-Kindergarten ● Head Start ● Child Care ● Child Care Resource and Referral Services

Early Childhood Care and Education

Table 14

Expenditures on Early Childhood Care and Education ($ Thousands)
(Adjusted for inflation)

	FY1990	FY1991	FY1992	FY1993	FY1994	FY1995[a]
State Funds	$96,322.6	$110,932.4	$128,438.0	$150,128.0	$167,417.1	$189,482.9
Federal Funds	$111,679.5	$125,920.2	$144,306.9	$169,819.0	$189,828.3	$194,436.3
TOTAL	$208,002.1	$236,852.6	$272,744.9	$319,947.0	$357,245.4	$383,919.2

a. Appropriated amount.

Illinois appropriated $384 million of state and federal funds on the Early Childhood Education and Care service area in FY1995. Funding for this service area has been steadily increasing. Between FY1994 and FY1995, funding increases 8 percent, after adjusting for inflation. This is a lower percent increase in funding for this service area than in previous

Children begin to learn from the moment they are born. Very young children need quality environments to be safe, healthy and on a sound developmental track. In addition to care by parents, many children are cared for by others while their parents are at work or school. The state licenses a large number of child care homes and centers, although many children are cared for by homes or centers that are either exempt from licensing or otherwise operate outside the formal system of regulation. In addition to licensing, the state also subsidizes child care for working poor, or at-risk families.

Because of the increasing number of mothers with children entering the workforce, child care supply has not kept up with the need for services. In 1990, 59 percent of women with their youngest child under age 6 were in the work force. This is a 42 percent increase in the proportion of working mothers with young children since 1980.[1] An increase in working women means an increased need for quality child care. In Illinois, in 1993 there were 207 child care slots per 1,000 children under 6 years old.

A system of quality care benefits both child and parent. In quality child care, young children can receive the foundation they need to build toward success in school. Parents need quality child care to enable them to work, pay the bills, and be more productive on the job.

Some children enter kindergarten or first grade noticeably behind their peers. As a result they

experience difficulty right from the start. But there is a proven answer to this problem: effective preschool education. It is the best and least expensive way to improve children's success in the early elementary school grades.

Illinois early childhood programs range from the less formal day care homes to state funded pre-kindergarten classrooms in public schools. While the need for care is becoming universal, child care programs remain separate, uncoordinated, and unequal in terms of quality. The following chart describes three Illinois early childhood programs and their particular program requirements and components.

Table 15

Comparison of Three Early Childhood Programs in Illinois

Program	Age of Children	Required Components	# day/year # hours/day	Minimum Teacher Training	Per hour funding per child
State Pre-Kindergarten	3-5	Education Parent involvement	144 days 2.5-4 hours a day	B.A. and early childhood teacher certificate	$4.48 - $7.16 per hour
Head Start	3-5	Education Parent involvement Nutrition Health and Social Services	160 days 3.5 hours a day	Child Development Associate (National credential)	$7.93 - $9.92 per hour
Employment and Training Related Child Care	6 weeks - 12 years	Safety Care	248 days 9 hours a day	Center: One year of college, including 6 credit hours in Child Development courses. Family Child Care: Fingerprint check.	Center: $1.80 per hour Family Child Care Home: $0.94 per hour

Source: Voices for Illinois Children

Each of these programs has different hours of operation, different requirements for teachers, and different pay scales. This uncoordinated, fragmented system is difficult for parents and sometimes inadequate in meeting the needs of children.

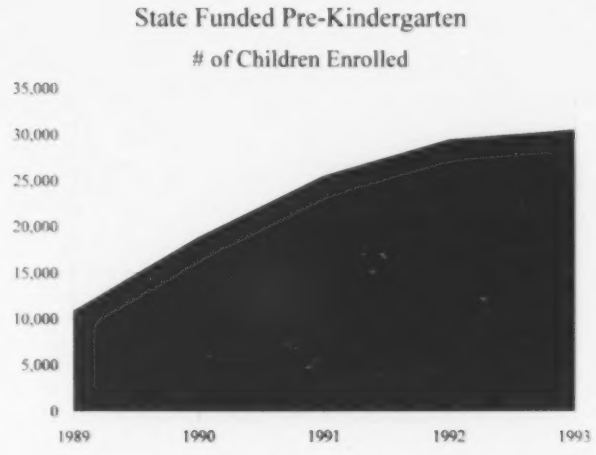
Illinois funds and provides early childhood services through the following program areas reviewed here: state funded Pre-Kindergarten, Head Start, child care, and child care resource and referral services.

State Pre-Kindergarten

The Children At Risk of Academic Failure program (also known as state Pre-Kindergarten) began in 1986 as an early childhood education program for children aged three to five years old. This program provides services for 3 - 4 hours a day during the school year and is available to "at-risk" children. The goal of the Pre-Kindergarten program is to prepare young children to start school ready to learn. "At-risk" is defined locally by school districts, but usually refers to low-income children or children at risk of failure due to community or individual circumstances.

The Population: Chart 38

The number of children enrolled in the state funded Pre-Kindergarten program has been growing vigorously. Illinois began its Pre-Kindergarten program in 1986 and initially provided services to 5,000 children. By 1993, the number of children served by this program increased to 30,518 children statewide.



Source: Illinois State Board of Education

Spending:

Fiscal Year 1995 Appropriation

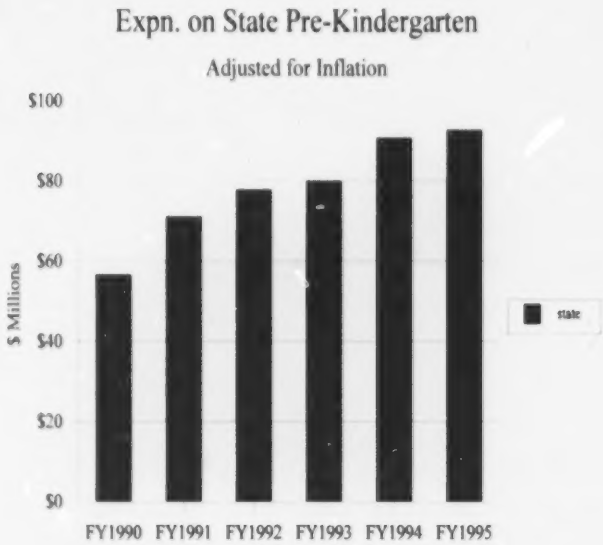
$92,719,400

Change in Expenditures
(Adjusted for Inflation)

Average Change FY1990 to FY1995		Change FY1994 to FY1995	
Total Funds	+10.8%	Total Funds	+2.2%
State Funds	+10.8%	State Funds	+2.2%
Federal Funds	--	Federal Funds	--

Chart 39

The state provides all of the funds for the Pre-Kindergarten program. Between FY1990 and FY1994 funding increased a total of 61 percent, after adjusting for inflation. Between FY1994 and FY1995, funds increase 2.2 percent, after adjusting for inflation. The increase in funding between FY1994 and FY1995 is the lowest increase in funding over this 6 year time period.



The Pre-Kindergarten program area consists of 2 line items. A detailed list can be found on page 22 of the Appendix.

Head Start

Established in 1965, the federally funded Head Start program is the premier early childhood education program for low-income children and their parents. The Head Start program was designed not only to provide low-income children with educational stimulation, but to encourage parental involvement, and link needy families with other health and social services. The stated goal of Head Start is to provide economically disadvantaged children with an early socialization to educational experiences that will prepare them to begin elementary school on an equal footing with their more economically advantaged peers.

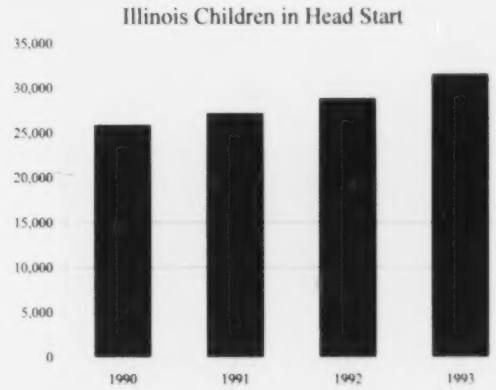
To be eligible for Head Start, children must live in families below the poverty line or have a disability. The vast majority of Head Start families are low-income.

The Head Start program is funded by the federal government and administered by community agencies and public schools. State government has no formal role in the operation of Head Start or its delegate agencies.

The Population:

The number of children in Head Start in Illinois has been growing. In 1990 the Head Start program served 25,857 children and by 1993 it served 31,533 -- an increase of 22 percent.

Chart 40



Source: Department of Health and Human Services, Region 5, Head Start Office

Spending:

Fiscal Year 1995 Appropriation

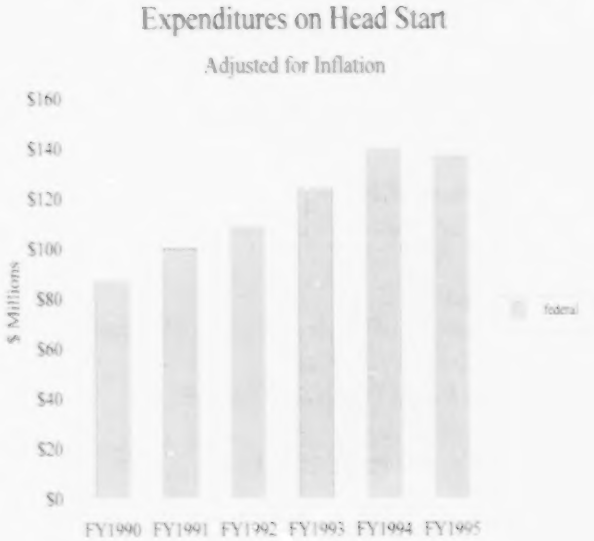
$136,843,810

Change in Expenditures
(Adjusted for Inflation)

Average Change FY1990 to FY1995		Change FY1994 to FY1995	
Total Funds	+9.7%	Total Funds	-2.4%
State Funds	--	State Funds	--
Federal Funds	+9.7%	Federal Funds	-2.4%

Chart 41

All funding for Head Start comes from federal sources. Funding for this program has been increasing steadily reaching a peak of $140 million in FY1994. Between FY1994 and FY1995, funding decreases 2.4 percent. This decrease is due, in part, to fewer children enrolled in Head Start in Chicago.



Child Care

Low-income working families and children at risk of abuse and neglect also need child care services. Child care for these families is not only good for the children but for the family as well. Many parents secure child care to enable them to work or go to school. However, some families have difficulty finding quality child care for their children. This is particularly true for families struggling to go from welfare to work because of their limited income and long waiting lists for child care.

Lack of child care and difficulty in identifying and keeping quality child care keeps many people from leaving welfare. In a study conducted for the Department of Public Aid, AFDC recipients overwhelmingly indicated that child care was a barrier to full- or part-time employment. Twenty percent of the recipients indicated that trouble with child care arrangements forced them back onto AFDC.

Families at risk of abuse and neglect also need child care in order to relieve family stress. Child care is provided to at-risk children through "protective child care." Most often, these at-risk families have been involved with the Department of Children and Family Services because of abuse or neglect. The Department also pays for child care for children in foster care.

The Population:

There are many different types of child care programs. The FY1994 population figures listed below are for a sample of the child care programs in Illinois.

Program Name	Number of Children Served - FY1994
• Child Care and Development Block Grant	5,434
• Consolidated Child Care	10,156
• Certified Local Effort Child Care	7,426
• JOBS Child Care	16,683
• Title IV-A "At Risk" Child Care	4,520

Spending:

Fiscal Year 1995 Appropriation

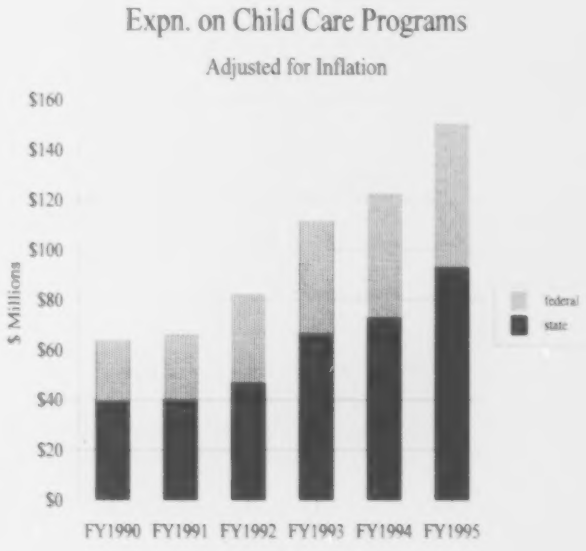
$150,408,852

Change in Expenditures
(Adjusted for Inflation)

Average Change FY1990 to FY1995		Change FY1994 to FY1995	
Total Funds	+19.9%	Total Funds	+22.9%
State Funds	+23.6%	State Funds	+27.6%
Federal Funds	+19.1%	Federal Funds	+15.9%

Chart 42

The majority (62 percent) of funding for the Child Care program area comes from state sources.[2] Funding for this program, while holding constant between FY1990 and FY1991, increased a total of 48 percent between FY1992 and FY1994. The large increase between FY1991 and FY1992 is due, in part, to new funds from the Child Care and Development Block Grant. Between FY1994 and FY1995, funds increase 23 percent, after adjusting for inflation.



The Child Care program area consists of 15 line items. A detailed list can be found on page 23 of the Appendix.

Child Care Resource and Referral Services

Many families have trouble finding child care for their children. Recognizing this issue, the state created the child care resource and referral network in Illinois in 1990. The resource and referral network is run through private non-profit and public organizations around the state. People call the resource and referral lines to help them identify child care availability in their community. The resource and referral lines can also help families with particular needs (for example, a need for subsidized child care, or early intervention services) identify child care services. In addition, the child care resource and referral service offers training and technical assistance to child care providers.

The Population:

Although resource and referral services are relatively new in Illinois, it has been used by many parents to find child care, and many providers have been trained or received technical assistance.

Table 16

Use of Resource and Referral Services in Illinois				
Year	Families Receiving Referrals[a]	Calls from Parents with Child Care Questions[a]	Providers Receiving Training[b]	Providers Receiving Technical Assistnace[b]
1992	26,712	6,578	19,500	12,744
1993	27,264	9,382	27,264	17,432
1994	33,016	14,855	33,016	21,017

Source: Department of Children and Family Services a: Unduplicated counts; b: Duplicated counts

Spending:

Fiscal Year 1995 Appropriation

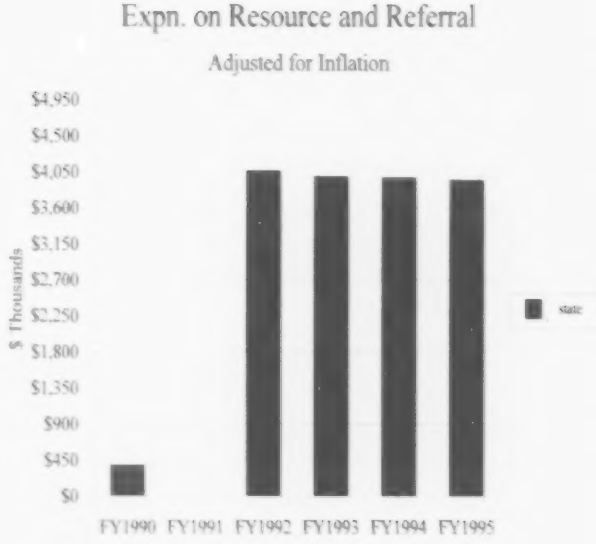
$3,947,045

Change in Expenditures
(Adjusted for Inflation)

Average Change FY1990 to FY1995		Change FY1994 to FY1995	
Total Funds	-0.6%	Total Funds	-0.8%
State Funds	-0.6%	State Funds	-0.8%
Federal Funds	--	Federal Funds	--

Chart 43

All of the funds for the Resource and Referral program area come from state sources. Funding for this program has stayed relatively constant, after holding for inflation. The Department of Children and Family Service received funds to develop the programming in FY1990. The Department of Public Aid provided around $3 million in FY1991 though a grant to the United Way of Chicago.[3] The funding does not appear here because the funding came from a line item that appears in another part of this report.



The Child Care Resource and Referral program area consists of two line items. A detailed list can be found on page 24 of the Appendix.

Education

● General Education ● Special Education ● Federal Chapter 1 ● Language Assistance ● Other Education Support ● Education in Corrections Facilities

Education

Table 17

Expenditures on Education Programs* ($ Thousands)
(Adjusted for Inflation)

	FY1990	FY1991	FY1992	FY1993	FY1994	FY1995[a]
State Funds	$3,413,957.9	$3,317,323.2	$3,161,404.8	$3,083,091.9	$3,156,384.8	$3,259,722.6
Federal Funds	$377,271.5	$433,179.5	$472,076.5	$503,753.2	$499,544.5	$602,279.6
TOTAL	$3,791,229.4	$3,750,502.7	$3,633,481.3	$3,586,845.1	$3,655,929.3	$3,862,002.2

*. These expenditures do not include local sources of revenue. a. Appropriated amount.

In FY1995 Illinois appropriated $3.9 billion from state and federal funds on education. Funding in this service area has been varied, with an increase in funding in the first part of the time series, decreases in the middle of the series, and increases again at the end of the series. Between FY1994 and FY1995, funding increased 6 percent, after adjusting for inflation.

The guarantee of quality public education is one of the pillars of the Illinois Constitution. Quality education is a child's surest path to success and responsible citizenship. However, the disparity in available resources between Illinois school districts highlights that while some schools can provide a high quality education and meet children's special needs, many other districts cannot fulfill this responsibility.

The Illinois Constitution states: *[a] fundamental goal of the People of the State is the educational development of all persons to the limit of their capacities... [T]he State shall provide for an efficient system of high quality public educational institutions and services.*[1]

While the Constitution identifies that the responsibility for providing education rests with the state, the state has delegated much of the responsibility of funding education to the 923 Illinois school districts. In fact, the state has steadily decreased its percentage of funding of public education. In FY1994, state revenue made up 32.8 percent and local sources made up 58 percent of the total public school revenue. The state's share of the total has been declining since its peak of 48.4 percent in 1975-76. This has led to an overall inadequate level of funding as well as inequitable funding between schools.

In 1991, the Legislative Task Force on School Finance found that 80 percent of school children attend school in districts that did not have the level of funding necessary to provide an adequate education.[2]

Illinois schools have changed over the past several years. In 1990, there were 2.1 million children enrolled in Illinois schools. In 1994, there were 2.2 million children enrolled in Illinois schools. In 1990, 6,096 children were enrolled in the limited English proficiency classes. In 1994, that number increased to 99,519. In 1990, there were 500,348 low-income children in Illinois schools. In 1994, there were 633,389 low-income children in public schools.[3]

These changes in school population represent special challenges for Illinois schools. More children means the need for additional school buildings, teachers and supplies; more children coming from disadvantaged backgrounds means the need for additional resources to enable them to succeed.

Illinois provides education through the following program areas reviewed here: general education, special education, federal Chapter 1 funding, language assistance, other education programs and improvement, and education in correctional facilities.

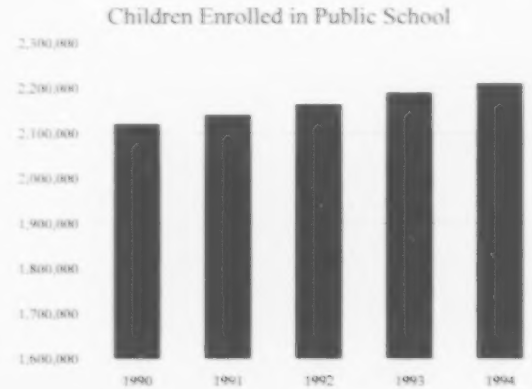
General Education

Public education is the one service that is available for all children in the state. The state guarantees that through a combination of state and local resources all Illinois public schools will receive the resources necessary to provide a base level of funding for all children attending school. The current base level of education funding is $2,741 per student. Part of this base level comes from the state and part comes from local sources of revenue. This base level is supplemented with federal and additional local revenue raised through property taxes.

The Population:

The number of children enrolled in public schools has been increasing. There was a 4 percent increase in the overall number of children enrolled in schools between 1989 and 1994. However, certain school districts have seen tremendous growth in students while others have seen a decline. For example, the Lincolnshire school district, located in Lake County, had a 31 percent increase in students between 1989 and 1991. During this same time, Lostant Community High School, located in LaSalle County, experienced a 39 percent decrease in students.

Chart 44



Spending:
The spending detailed below includes general state aid, state Chapter 1 funding, and other state support for general education. State Chapter 1 is included here because it appears as part of the general state aid line item. State Chapter 1 funding provides additional resources to schools with higher proportions of educationally disadvantaged students. In the 1993-1994 school year state Chapter 1 provided $490 million to school districts across the state.

Fiscal Year 1995 Appropriation

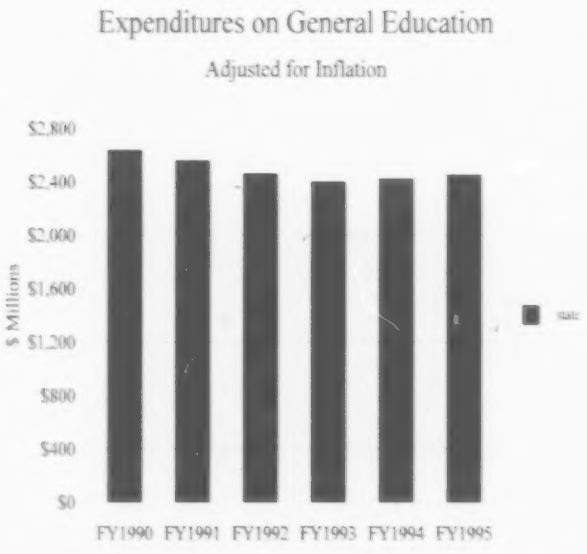
$2,452,891,400

Change in Expenditures
(Adjusted for Inflation)

Average Change FY1990 to FY1995		Change FY1994 to FY1995	
Total Funds	-1.4%	Current Year, FY 1994 to FY 1995	+1.2%
State Funds	-1.4%	State Funds	+1.2%
Federal Funds	--	Federal Funds	--

Chart 45

The funding for the basic public general education comes from state and local sources. Local sources of revenue are not represented here. Funding for the General Education program area decreased 9 percent between FY1990 and FY1993, after adjusting for inflation. Since FY1993 funding has increased slightly each year. Between FY1994 and FY1995, funds will increase 1 percent, after adjusting for inflation.



The General Education program area consists of 6 line items. A detailed list can be found on page 25 of the Appendix.

Special Education

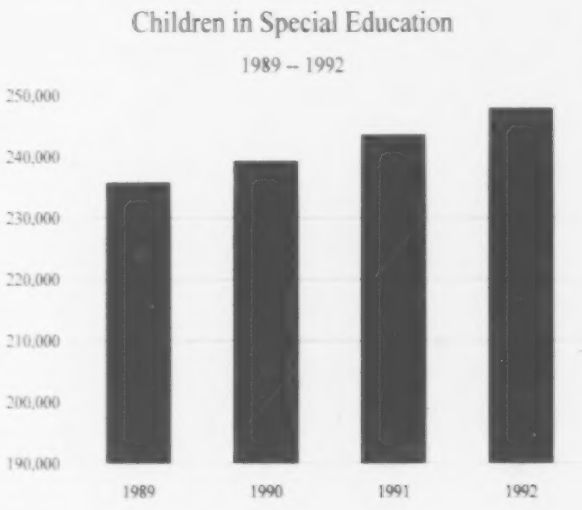
Based on federal law, children with certain disabilities have the legal right to a free, appropriate public education. While their right to an education is based on federal law, the final responsibility for providing education is delegated to the local school district.

It is important for all children to receive an appropriate and enriching educational experience. Special education students need additional resources to enable them to have the same chance to succeed in school as other children. School districts are charged with identifying children who may need special educational services and providing these children with a free, appropriate public education from age 3 to 21.

The Population:

Chart 46

The number of children in special education in Illinois has increased 5.2 percent between 1989 and 1992. This chart may not reflect the actual change in the need for special education because of the variation between school districts in defining eligibility for special education classes.



Source: Illinois State Board of Education

Spending:

Fiscal Year 1995 Appropriation

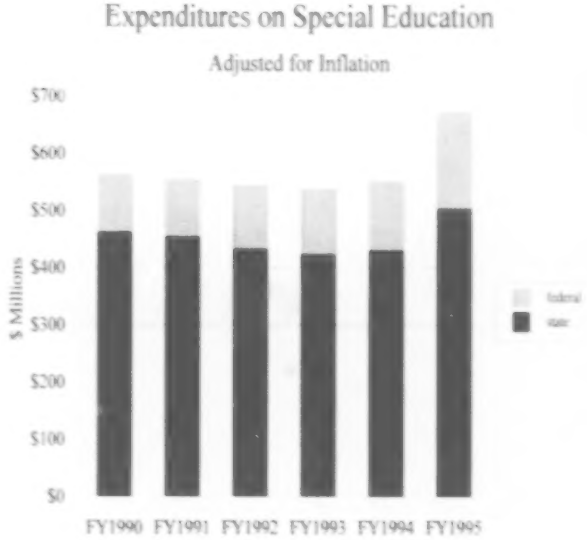
$673,960,800

Change in Expenditures
(Adjusted for Inflation)

Average Change FY1990 to FY1995		Change FY1994 to FY1995	
Total Funds	+2.6%	Total Funds	+22.2%
State Funds	+2.0%	State Funds	+17.1%
Federal Funds	+11.8%	Federal Funds	+40.1%

Chart 47

In FY1995, state funds provide 75 percent of the Special Education program area funding. The spending for this program area decreased slightly between FY1990 and FY1993. Between FY1994 and FY1995, state funds increase 17 percent and federal funds increase 40 percent. This large increase is due primarily to an increase in Medicaid funding available for special education services.



The Special Education program area consists of 7 line items. A detailed list can be found on page 26 of the Appendix.

Federal Chapter 1

Federal Chapter 1 is the funding that provides additional revenues to schools with low-income and educationally disadvantaged students. Money is distributed to school districts to supplement regular programs and provide some of the tools they need to help educate low-income children. These additional revenues schools provide after-school programs, secure additional teachers, purchase computers and other materials, and provide a wide variety of supplemental programs and services.

327,904 children were eligible for Chapter 1 funding in the 1994-1995 school year.[4]

Spending:

Fiscal Year 1995 Appropriation

$366,038,300

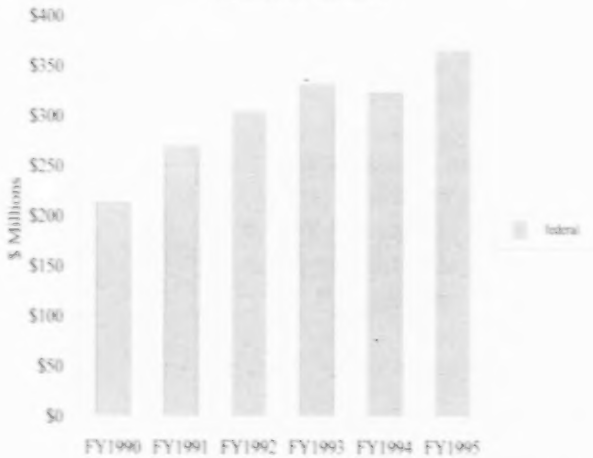
Change in Expenditures
(Adjusted for Inflation)

Average Change FY1990 to FY1995		Change FY1994 to FY1995	
Total Funds	+11.8%	Total Funds	+13.2%
State Funds	--	State Funds	--
Federal Funds	+11.8%	Federal Funds	+13.2%

Chart 48

Expenditures on Federal Chapter 1

Adjusted for Inflation



Funding for Federal Chapter 1 in Illinois increased a total of 56 percent between FY1990 and FY1993, after adjusting for inflation. Between FY1994 and FY1995, spending increases 13 percent, after adjusting for inflation.

The funding for this program area comes entirely from federal sources. There is a state portion to Chapter 1, which is part of the general education funding area.

Language Assistance

Illinois provides children with language assistance if English is their second language and they are having trouble with the English language, or if the student is interested in learning a foreign language. For children in families that speak little or no English, these programs may provide them with the opportunity of learning subjects in their own language and/or special assistance in learning English. Many schools also offer foreign language classes to students interested in learning a second language.

There are currently 99,519 children enrolled in the Illinois Limited English Proficiency program. According the Census Bureau, 302,000 Illinois children between age 5 and 17 live in households where English is not spoken in the home.

Spending:

Fiscal Year 1995 appropriation

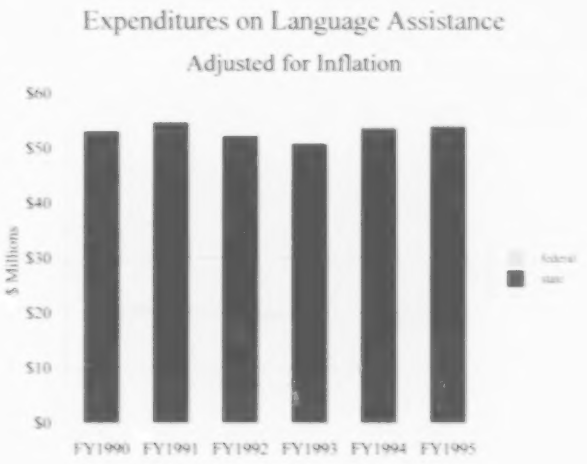
$54,300,000

Changes in Expenditures
(Adjusted for Inflation)

Average Change FY1990 to FY1995		Change FY1994 to FY1995	
Total Funds	+0.6%	Total Funds	+0.9%
State Funds	+0.4%	State Funds	+0.6%
Federal Funds	+92.5%	Federal Funds	+41.8%

Chart 49

Funds for the Language Assistance program area has remained relatively constant over this 6 year time period. Virtually all (99 percent) of the funding for this program area comes from state sources. Between FY1994 and FY1995, state funding for this program increases 0.9 percent.



The Language Assistance program area consists of 3 line items. A detailed list can be found on page 27 of the Appendix.

Other Educational Improvements

Schools provide many types of specialized programs, from drivers education to vocational education. The state and federal governments provide funds to school districts to enhance educational opportunity. Some of these are mandated by federal or state law (like drivers education) while others are optional, like the Urban Education Program. School districts can apply for these funds if their schools meet certain eligibility requirements.

Spending:

Fiscal Year 1995 Appropriation

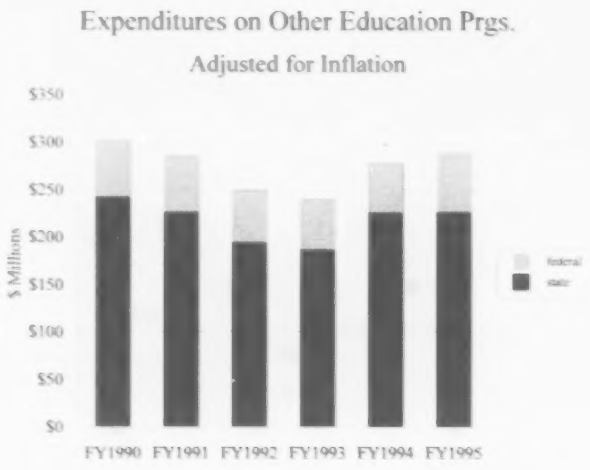
$289,708,500

Change in Expenditures
(Adjusted for Inflation)

Average Change FY1990 to FY1995		Change FY1994 to FY1995	
Total Funds	-0.4%	Total Funds	+4.2%
State Funds	-0.7%	State Funds	-0.3%
Federal Funds	+1.4%	Federal Funds	+20.7%

Chart 50

Seventy-eight percent of the funds for the Other Educational Assistance program area comes from state sources. Between FY1990 and FY1993 funding decreased a total of 21 percent. Between FY1993 and FY1994 funding increased 16 percent. State funds decrease 0.3 percent between FY1994 and FY1995 while federal funds increase 21 percent.



The Other Education Improvements program area consists of 37 line items. A detailed list can be found on page 28 of the Appendix.

Education for Youth in Correctional Facilities

In Illinois, some young people do not attend their neighborhood school because they are in youth correctional centers. While these children are under the supervision of the state, they need to attend school. The youth attend classes in each of the Illinois Department of Corrections juvenile facilities. Local school districts provide most of the funding for the education of children in detention centers.

Spending:
The figures represented here have been adjusted to reflect the costs of educational programs in juvenile correctional facilities. It is estimated that children account for 23 percent of the total expenses of education in correctional facilities.

Fiscal Year 1995 Appropriation

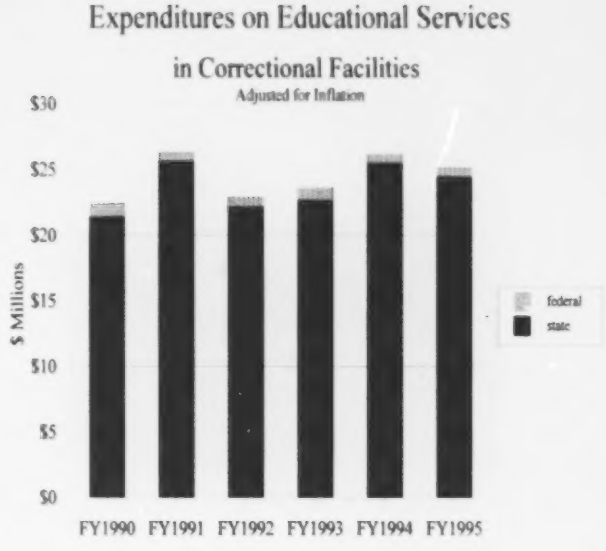
$25,153,285

Change in Expenditures
(Adjusted for Inflation)

Average Change FY1990 to FY1995		Change FY1994 to FY1995	
Total Funds	+2.9%	Total Funds	-4.0%
State Funds	+3.1%	State Funds	-4.1%
Federal Funds	+9.2%	Federal Funds	+0.1%

Chart 51

The funding for the Education of Youth in Correctional Facilities program area comes almost entirely (97 percent) from the state. Funding for this program area has varied. After a high point of $26.3 million in FY1991 funding dropped 13 percent in FY1992. Between FY1994 and FY1995, state funds decrease 4 percent and federal funds increase less than 1 percent, after adjusting for inflation.



The Education for Youth in Correctional Facilities program area consists of 11 line items. A detailed list can be found on page 33 of the Appendix.

Children and Families at Risk

● Family Maintenance ● Project Success ● Protective Services ● Foster Care ● Institutional and Group Home Care ● Adoption Services ● Other At Risk Support ● Licensing

Children and Families at Risk

Table 18

Expenditures on Children and Families at Risk ($ Thousands)
(Adjusted for Inflation)

	FY1990	FY1991	FY1992	FY1993	FY1994	FY1995[a]
State Funds	$305,853.9	$399,722.2	$419,498.7	$500,438.5	$605,772.2	$650,108.7
Federal Funds	$83,433.1	$119,948.3	$105,138.1	$131,770.2	$161,230.3	$276,961.1
TOTAL	$389,287.0	$519,670.5	$524,636.8	$632,208.7	$767,002.5	$927,069.8

a. Appropriated amount.

Illinois appropriated $927 million of state and federal funds on the Children and Families at Risk service area in FY1995. Funding for this service area has been steadily increasing. Between FY1990 and FY1995 funding increased 138 percent, after adjusting for inflation. Between FY1994 and FY1995 alone, funding increases 21 percent, after adjusting for inflation. State funds account for 70 percent of the total.

An increasing number of Illinois families are finding themselves vulnerable to social and economic factors that are eroding even basic family supports. Families experiencing stress due to substance abuse, patterns of violence, and other social and economic crises are families in which children are more often at risk of neglect or abuse. According to federal and state law, the state provides child welfare services to ensure the safety of Illinois children.

Child abuse and neglect can have a devastating and long-term affect on the intellectual, physical, social, and psychological development of children. Children who are abused can grow up to be abusive adults themselves or have problems forming solid family bonds.

Fortunately not all at-risk families abuse or neglect their children. Many parents receive support from family, friends, and their community. However, too frequently at-risk families live in areas where there may be few supports available to them. A key to keeping families healthy or restoring them to health is to provide them with parent education, drug counseling, and other support services.

Illinois funds and provides services to at-risk families through the following program areas reviewed here: family maintenance, Project Success, protective services, foster care, institutional and group home care, adoption services, and licensing.

Family Maintenance

Many families who are at risk of abusing or neglecting their children do and should stay together. Support programs, including family preservation programs, are targeted to help the family reach a level of healthy interaction and remain intact. The breakup of any family is a painful experience for children. Research over the last 10 years indicates that bonding,is needed for cognitive, emotional, and behavioral development. When families disintegrate, there can be real problems that children face for many years.

Family maintenance programs in Illinois are varied. Some of these programs are informal and provide services to parents who identify themselves as at risk of abuse or neglect. Other programs are more formal, perhaps even court ordered, and provide parenting support and education, counseling, home visits, and case management. What these programs have in common is the recognition that families need support to enable them to raise healthy, well-developed children.

On average, 80 percent of families that receive family preservation services are still together a year after intervention has ended.[1]

Spending:

Fiscal Year 1995 Appropriation

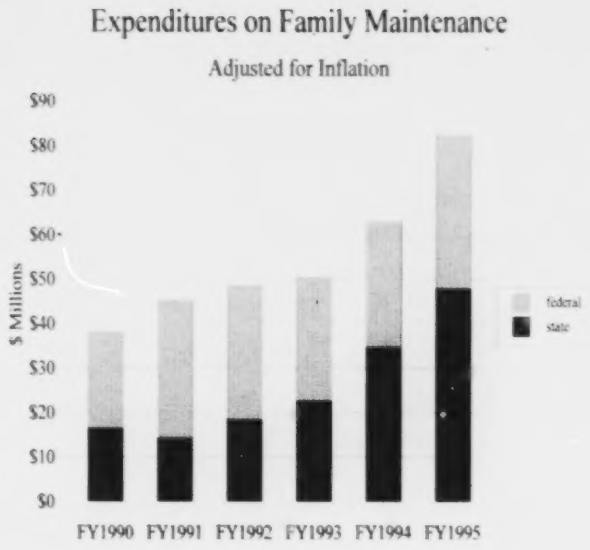
$82,517,859

Change in Expenditures
(Adjusted for Inflation)

Average Change FY1990 to FY1995		Change FY1994 to FY1995	
Total Funds	+17.0%	Total Funds	+31.0%
State Funds	+26.0%	State Funds	+38.0%
Federal Funds	+11.1%	Federal Funds	+22.5%

Chart 52

State funds account for approximately 58 percent of the funds for the Family Maintenance program area. Funding for this program area grew steadily between FY1990 and FY1993. Between FY1993 and FY1994 funding increased 24 percent. Between FY1994 and FY1995, the funding for these programs increases 31 percent. The large increase between FY1994 and FY1995, is due, in part, to an increase in federal funds for counseling services and the addition of a line item entitled "family centered services."



The Family Maintenance program area consists of 9 line items. A detailed list can be found on page 35 of the Appendix.

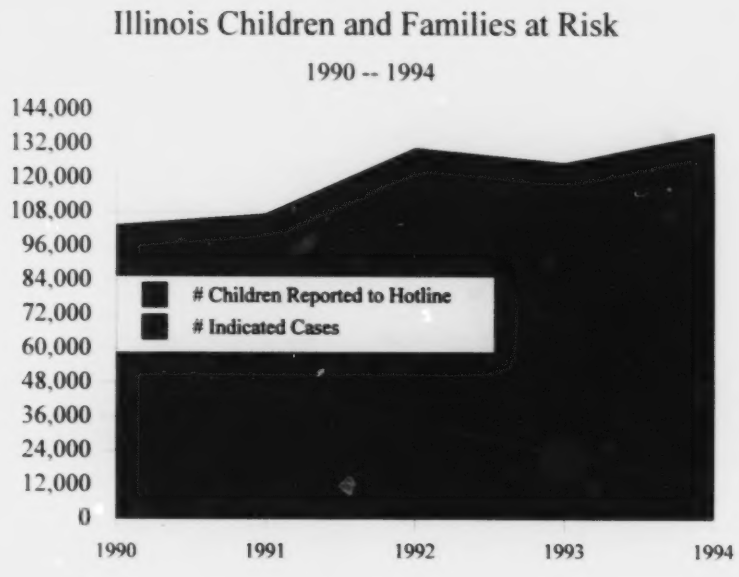
Protective Services

A primary function of the state is to ensure that children are safe and free from harm. The Department of Children and Family Services is charged with identifying and caring for abused or neglected children. The department employs investigators to determine if a family member (or other adult) is abusing or neglecting children. If a determination of abuse or neglect is made, the Department is supposed to take the appropriate steps to ensure the safety of the children involved.

The Population:

Abuse and neglect among Illinois children has been on the increase. Between the years 1990 and 1994, the number of cases reported to the hotline increased 32 percent, while the number of indicated cases increased 26 percent.

Chart 53



Source: Department of Children and Family Services

Spending:

Fiscal Year 1995 appropriation

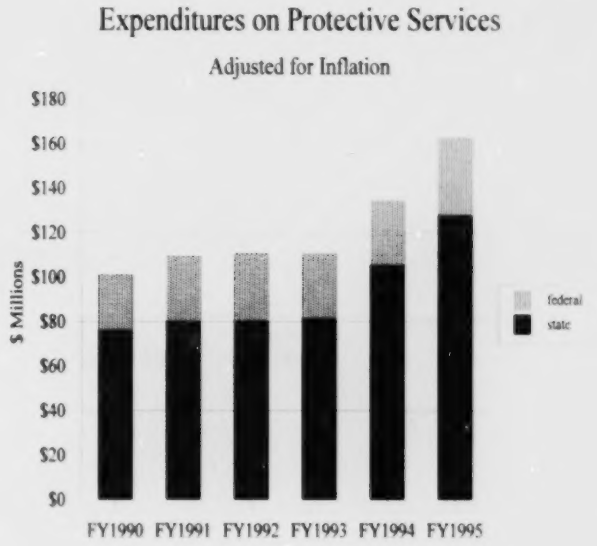
$162,554,338

Change in Expenditures
(Adjusted for Inflation)

Average Change FY1990 to FY1995		Change FY1994 to FY1995	
Total Funds	+10.4%	Total Funds	+21.0%
State Funds	+13.0%	State Funds	+21.2%
Federal Funds	+7.5%	Federal Funds	+20.0%

Chart 54

The majority (79 percent) of funding for the Protective Services program area comes from state sources. Between FY1990 and FY1993 funding remained relatively constant. The large increase between FY1993 and FY1994, is due, in part, to an increase in regional operation costs and an increase in targeted case management services. Between FY1994 and FY1995, total funds increase 21 percent.



The Protective Service program area consists of 15 line items. A detailed list can be found on page 37 of the Appendix.

Project Success

Project Success is a program that attempts to bring a number of programs together to serve at-risk families with elementary and middle school children. The program provides social, recreational and educational opportunities, and is designed to include family members in the planning of social services. Social services and education agencies collaborate at the local level to provide these services.

Because this program has structured, local input, the Project Success programs vary. All programs must have at least 10 percent of participants from low-income families. Some programs involve entire schools, while others operate by referral from teachers, social service providers, or community health agencies.

Spending:

In FY1994, the state spent $997,720, and in FY1995 has appropriated $1 million for Project Success.

Foster Care

Some children from at risk families may need to be placed in substitute care. As a matter of policy the Department of Children and Family Services seeks to place children with relatives in a foster home setting, thus reducing the disruption to family life. When relative foster care is not available or appropriate, attempts are made to place the children in the local community or as near to the child's neighborhood as possible.

The foster care system is intended to be a temporary haven for children waiting for their families to be reunited or for an adoptive family to be found. However, the average length of stay in foster care is three years.

Foster care services include payment to foster homes as well as counseling and support services for children, their families, and foster families.

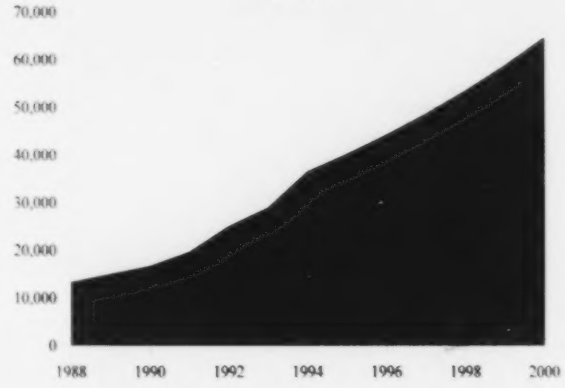
The Population:

Chart 55

Children in Foster Care

1988 - 2000

Foster care levels have been skyrocketing over the past few years. Between 1988 and 1994, the foster care population grew 210 percent. Voices for Illinois Children estimates that by the year 2000, almost 65,000 children will be in foster care in Illinois.[2]



Source: Department of Children and Family Services. Estimates by Voices for Illinois Children.

Spending:

Fiscal Year 1995 Appropriation

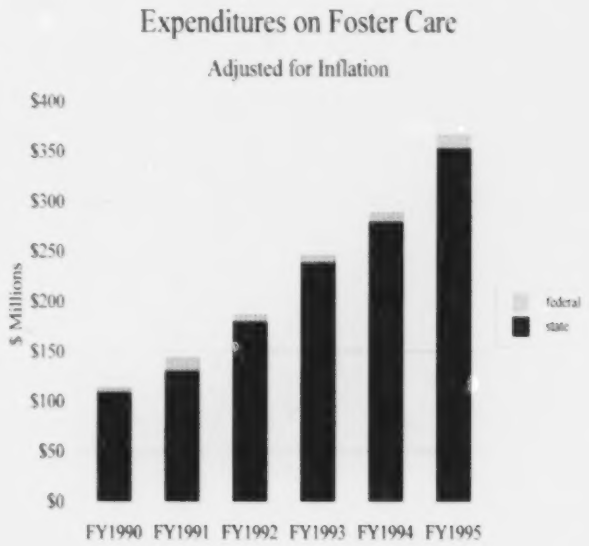
$366,637,036

Change in Expenditures
(Adjusted for Inflation)

Average Change FY1990 to FY1995		Change FY1994 to FY1995	
Total Funds	+26.4%	Total Funds	+26.8%
State Funds	+26.8%	State Funds	+26.4%
Federal Funds	+42.4%	Federal Funds	+37.2%

Chart 56

Virtually all (96 percent) of funding for the Foster Care program area comes from state sources. Funding for this program area has been growing consistently. In total, between FY1990 and FY1995 funding increased 223 percent, after adjusting for inflation. Between FY1994 and FY1995, total funds increase 27 percent.



The Foster Care program area consists of 9 line items. A detailed list can be found on page 39 of the Appendix.

Institutional And Group Home Care

Children in substitute care may be placed in institutions or group homes as an alternative to foster care. For some young people, foster home care is not appropriate. Institutional and group home care is needed for children with particularly complex problems, who are older, or when they are preparing to live independently.

The Population:

The numbers of youth in institutional or group home substitute care has increased 88 percent over the past five years.

Table 19

Youth in Institutional/Group Homes					
1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
2,489	2,845	3,024	3,429	3,782	4,669

Source: Department of Children and Family Services

Spending:

Fiscal Year 1995 Appropriation

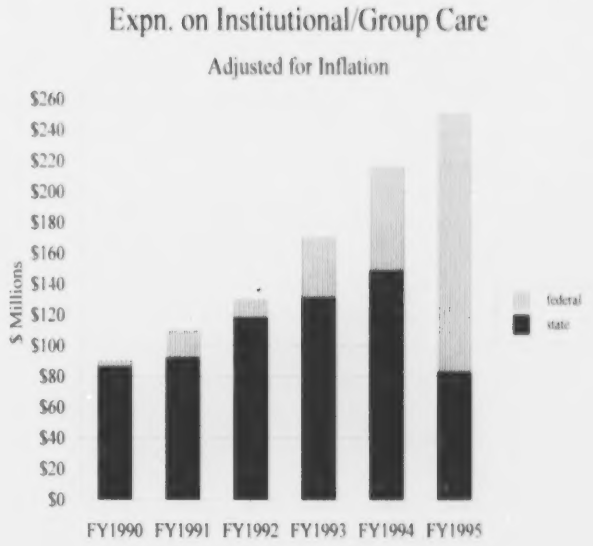
$250,806,100

Change in Expenditures
(Adjusted for Inflation)

Average Change FY1990 to FY1995		Change FY1994 to FY1995	
Total Funds	+22.9%	Total Funds	+15.7%
State Funds	+2.9%	State Funds	-44.4%
Federal Funds	+159.8%	Federal Funds	+146.0%

Chart 57

Currently, most (67 percent) of the funds for the Institutional and Group Home Care program area comes from federal sources. Funding for this program area had been growing steadily and increased a total of 179 percent over this six year time period. Between FY1994 and FY1995, state funds decrease 44 percent and federal funds increase 146 percent. The changes in FY1995 are due, in part, to a large increase in the use of Medicaid funds to pay for group care and a decrease in state funding for those services.



The Institutional and Group Home Care program area consists of 9 line items. A detailed list can be found on page 40 of the Appendix.

Adoption Services

When families at risk are unable to work out their problems and the parent's rights are terminated, children move into a permanent arrangement through adoption.

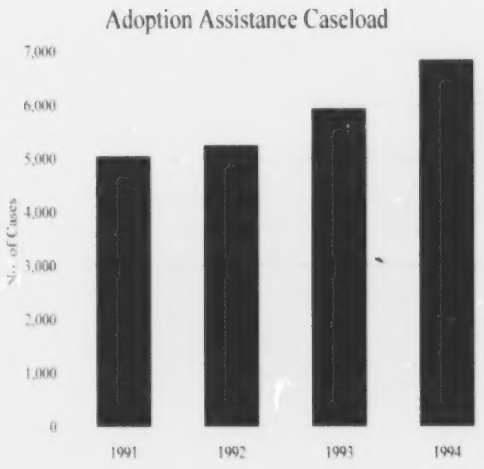
Adoptions can either be arranged through a private lawyer or through the Department of Children and Family Services. All adoptions must be approved by the Illinois courts. DCFS ensures permanency through recruiting of adoptive homes, providing adoption assistance for special needs children, and offering counseling for the children and their adoptive parents both before and after adoptive placements.

The Population:

Chart 58

The number of subsidized adoption cases in Illinois has increased over the past several years. Between 1989 and 1994, the number increased 58 percent.

The number of adoptions organized by DCFS has increased 35 percent from 777 in 1991 to 1,046 in 1994.



Source: Department of Children and Family Services

Spending:

Fiscal Year 1995 Appropriation

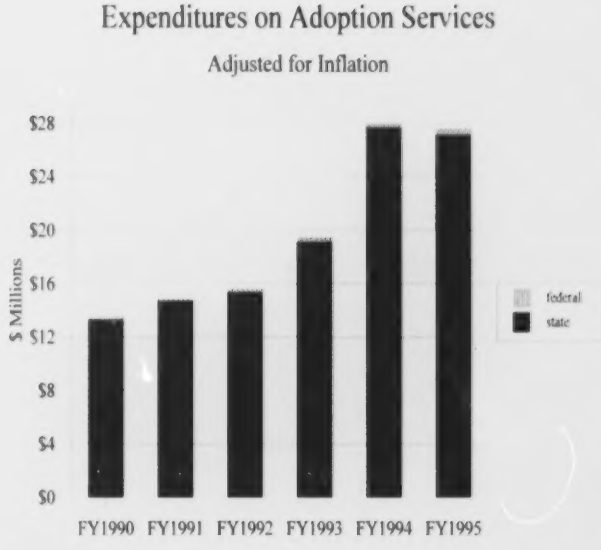
$27,570,500

Change in Expenditures
(Adjusted for Inflation)

Average Change FY1990 to FY1995		Change FY1994 to FY1995	
Total Funds	+16.2%	Total Funds	-2.9%
State Funds	+22.7%	State Funds	-1.9%
Federal Funds	+24.8%	Federal Funds	+76.1%

Chart 59

Virtually all (98 percent) of the funding for the Adoption Services program area in Illinois comes from state funds. Funding for this program area grew slowly between FY1990 and FY1992. Funding increased in subsequent years producing an 80 percent increase between FY1992 and FY1994. Between FY1994 and FY1995, state funds decrease 2 percent while federal funds increase 76 percent, after adjusting for inflation.



The Adoption Service program area consists of 5 line items. A detailed list can be found on page 41 of the Appendix.

Other At Risk Supports

The state, with special federal grants, has created a number of programs that are either pilot programs or serve a very specialized population. For this analysis, we have grouped these programs under "other at risk support." Many of these programs only last a few years and are replaced by other programs. For example, in 1990 and 1991 the "refugee assistance in Elgin" program provided services. Other programs assist particular populations. For example, DCFS provides a particular services to at-risk refugee families.

Spending

Fiscal Year 1995 Appropriation

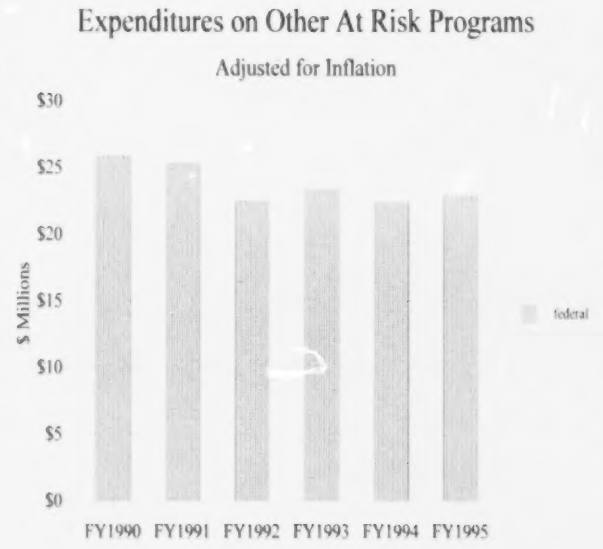
$22,897,000

Change in Expenditures
(Adjusted for Inflation)

Average Change FY1990 to FY1995		Change FY1994 to FY1995	
Total Funds	-2.2%	Total Funds	+2.1%
State Funds	--	State Funds	--
Federal Funds	-2.2%	Federal Funds	+2.1%

Chart 60

All of the funding for the Other At Risk program area comes from the federal government. Funding for this program has been decreasing since a high of $26 million in FY1990. Between FY1994 and FY1995, funding increases 2 percent, after adjusting for inflation.



The Other At Risk program area consists of 4 line items. A detailed list can be found on page 42 of the Appendix.

Licensing

A critical function of the Department of Children and Family Services is to license individuals and agencies who provide social services. Licensing standards are created to ensure safe environments for children in child care settings (child care centers, foster homes, etc.).

Spending:

Fiscal Year 1995 Appropriation

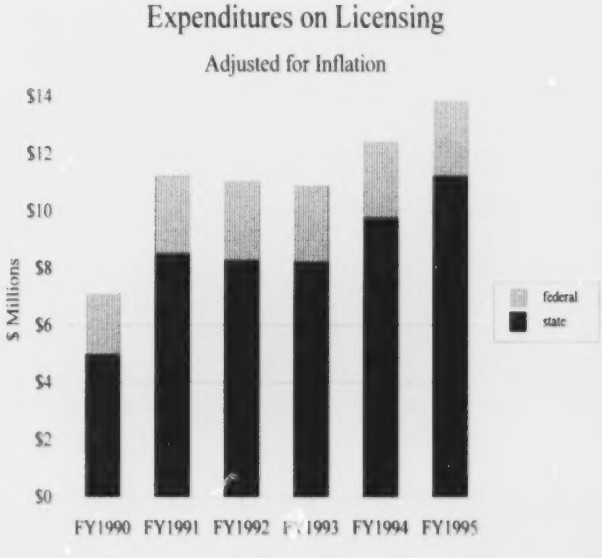
$13,874,200

Change in Expenditures
(Adjusted for Inflation)

Average Change FY1990 to FY1995		Change FY1994 to FY1995	
Total Funds	+16.1%	Total Funds	+11.6%
State Funds	+20.3%	State Funds	+15.0%
Federal Funds	+4.9%	Federal Funds	-0.9%

Chart 61

The majority (81 percent) of the funding for the Licensing program area comes from state sources. Funding increased 58 percent between FY1990 and FY1991 and remained relatively constant for the next couple of years. Between FY1994 and FY1995, state funds increase 15 percent while federal funds decrease 1 percent.



The Licensing program area consists of 2 line items. A detailed list can be found on page 43 of the Appendix.

Community Service and Juvenile Justice

● Youth Services/Prevention ● Juvenile Justice ● Juvenile Correction Centers

Community Services and Juvenile Justice

Table 20

Expenditures on Community Services/Juvenile Justice($ Thousands)
(Adjusted for Inflation)

	FY1990	FY1991	FY1992	FY1993	FY1994	FY1995[a]
State Funds	$67,763.2	$68,507.4	$63,234.9	$62,400.2	$67,383.1	$67,358.6
Federal Funds	$3,466.3	$4,248.9	$4,931.2	$4,796.1	$5,195.3	$7,723.6
TOTAL	$71,229.5	$72,756.3	$68,166.1	$67,196.3	$72,578.4	$75,082.2

a. Appropriated amount.

Illinois appropriated $75 million of state and federal funds on the Community Services and Juvenile Justice service area in FY1995. This is an increase of 3 percent over the previous year, after adjusting for inflation. Between FY1994 and FY1995 state funds stay constant while federal funds increase 49 percent, after adjusting for inflation. State funds account for 90 percent of the total expenditures in this area.

Children come in contact with the community services and juvenile justice programs for many reasons. Many youth who get into trouble may only interact with their local police department. Other youth become more formally involved with the juvenile justice system and are the subject of a delinquency petition to do community services, while a only small number become incarcerated. The state provides programs that attempt to keep youths from becoming involved with the juvenile justice system, as well as incarceration facilities for youths determined to be dangerous to the community.

Juvenile justice in Illinois has changed considerably over the last several decades. Forty years ago, the juvenile justice system consisted primarily of youth homes and orphanages for delinquent or unwanted children. During the 1970s many states, including Illinois, developed programs for non-violent juvenile offenders. These programs were targeted at rehabilitating the youth so that they would no longer be a threat to the community.[1] In recent years, a shift back to placing delinquent juveniles in facilities has re-emerged.

During the past 15 years, Illinois state government has funded an extensive network of community service agencies aimed at helping at-risk young people avoid the more serious problems of delinquency and crime. The agencies work with parents, school personnel, law enforcement officials and others.

While most children never become involved with the juvenile justice system, far too many do. Some delinquent youths' first interaction with the juvenile justice system is at their local police station. This first interaction discourages many youths from additional delinquent behavior. For example, most youths who run-away from home, or commit other "status" offenses, do not have formal interaction with the juvenile courts. Other children, perhaps those whose crimes are more serious, become involved with the juvenile courts and may be required to attend drug rehabilitation, counseling, and other programs designed at deterring additional delinquent behavior. A small number of youths are incarcerated in Illinois juvenile correctional facilities.

However, no youth is destined for a life of crime. Research indicates that if children are given diversions, they may not attempt crime, and if provided adequate services and support after criminal activity, they will not resume a life of crime.[2]

Illinois provides community services for youth through the following program areas reviewed here: Youth Services/Prevention, Juvenile Justice and Juvenile Incarceration Centers.

Youth Services/Prevention

The Youth Service/Prevention program area services are designed to keep children out of the juvenile justice system. The state funds and provides services to troubled youth with a variety of prevention and intervention programs.

The Department of Children and Family Services funds community-based youth services which provide care for troubled adolescents throughout the state. The programs offer a variety of services to all types of troubled youth, including delinquents, truants, runaways, and youth beyond the control of their parents.

Some of the state prevention and intervention programs are targeted at young people already involved with the juvenile justice system. For example, Unified Delinquency Information System (UDIS) is a prevention program that is targeted to juveniles already involved in the juvenile justice system. UDIS provides alternatives to juveniles likely to be sent to the Illinois Department of Corrections Juvenile Division. Any youth appropriately assigned to UDIS rather than the Department of Corrections saves the state approximately $28,000 -- the difference between $30,000 annual costs per person of IDOC and the $2,000 per person cost of UDIS.

Spending

Fiscal Year 1995 Appropriation

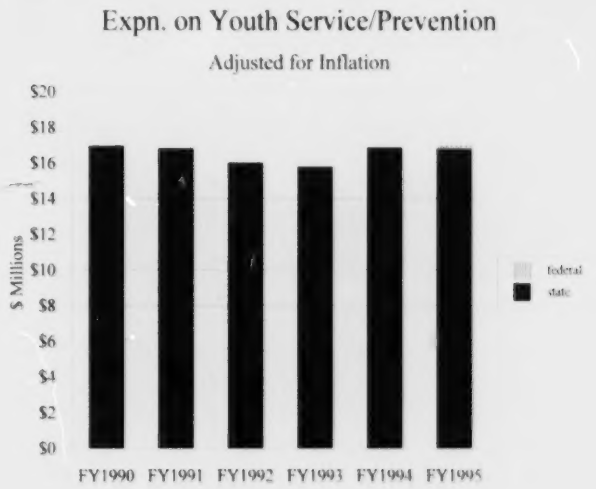
$16,996,205

Change in Expenditures
(Adjusted for Inflation)

Average Change FY1990 to FY1995		Change FY1994 to FY1995	
Total Funds	+0.7%	Total Funds	+0.7%
State Funds	+0.1%	State Funds	-0.4%
Federal Funds	+194.3%	Federal Funds	+866.0%

Chart 62

The state provides virtually all (99 percent) of the funding for the Youth Services/Prevention program area. Between FY1990 and FY1995, the yearly expenditures varied slightly, with decreases in funding during the first part of this time series. Between FY1994 and FY1995, total funds decrease 0.4 percent, after adjusting for inflation.



The Youth Service/Prevention program area consists of 8 line items. A detailed list can be found on page 43 of the Appendix.

Juvenile Justice

Juveniles can come into contact with juvenile court for two primary reasons: delinquency or as a victim of child abuse or neglect. If a delinquency petition is filed, juveniles either proceed with the court case or are put under court supervision. When children become involved with the court system through abuse and neglect, the family may be offered services and/or the child is placed in temporary custody of the state.

The juvenile courts were established under the doctrine of *parens patriae*, whereby the state acts as the guardian for a minor in order to protect the youth from their own conduct or the actions of others.

Juvenile court judges hear many cases each year. In 1993, Cook County juvenile county judges handled 17,023 delinquency petitions, and judges in other parts of the state handled 9,004 delinquency petitions.

Spending:
Most juvenile court spending happens locally through the county court system. These local costs are not reflected here. In addition, salaries of probation officers are subsidized by the state, and those costs are not reflected here.

Fiscal Year 1995 Appropriation

$6,672,700

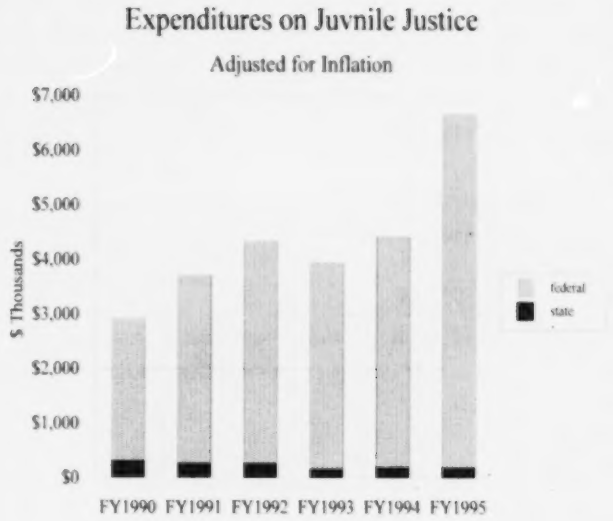
Change in Expenditures
(Adjusted for Inflation)

Average Change FY1990 to FY1995		Change FY1994 to FY1995	
Total Funds	+19.6%	Total Funds	+51.1%
State Funds	-8.3%	State Funds	-6.6%
Federal Funds	+21.7%	Federal Funds	+53.7%

Chart 63

The federal government almost (97 percent) of the state administered funds for the Juvenile Justice program area.[3] Between FY1990 and FY1992 funding increased 49 percent, after adjusting for inflation. Between FY1994 and FY1995, federal funds increase 54 percent.

The Juvenile Justice program area consists of 7 line items. A detailed list can be found on page 44 of the Appendix.

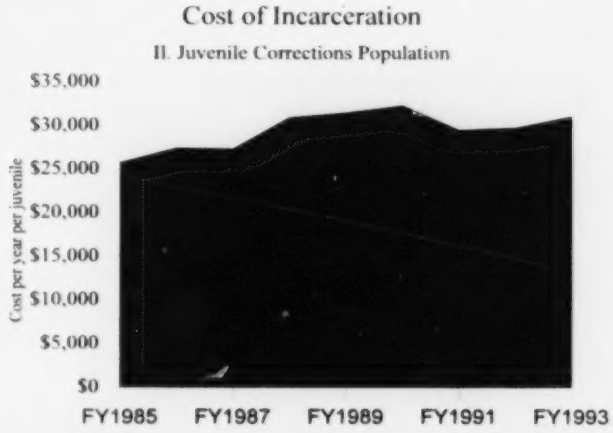


Illinois Juvenile Centers

There are currently five juvenile correctional facilities in Illinois. Despite variations in the types of service available to juveniles, the primary characteristic remains the same. First and foremost, juvenile facilities must provide secure surroundings for youth. Additionally, they can also provide educational opportunities, rehabilitation programs, and after care for youths.

Chart 64

It is expensive to house a youngster in a juvenile corrections facility. Between the years FY1985 and FY1993, the cost of incarcerating juveniles increased 21 percent. The high point of costs was in FY1990 with $32,270 being spent per year per juvenile incarcerated in Illinois.



Source: Illinois Department of Corrections.

The Population:

The number of juveniles in correctional facilities has been slowly increasing. Between 1989 and 1994, the number increased 26 percent.

Table 21

Juveniles in Correctional Facilities 1989 - 1994						
Year	**1989**	**1990**	**1991**	**1992**	**1993**	**1994**
Population	1,234	1,324	1,310	1,402	1,403	1,552

At the end of FY1994, the ages of juveniles in correctional facilities ranged from 13 to 21. Once these youths reach age 17, and if their sentence is still running, with the permission of the sentencing court they can be transferred to an adult facility.[4]

Spending:

Fiscal Year 1995 Appropriation

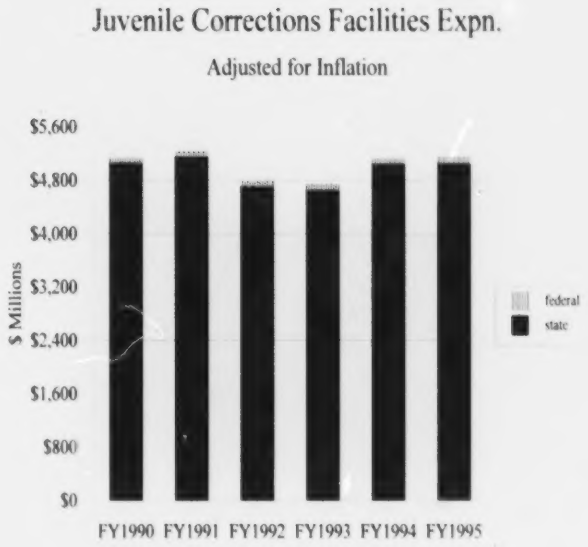
$51,441,882

Change in Expenditures
(Adjusted for Inflation)

Average Change FY1990 to FY1995		Change FY1994 to FY1995	
Total Funds	+0.2%	Total Funds	+0.3%
State Funds	+0.1%	State Funds	+0.1%
Federal Funds	+3.9%	Federal Funds	+8.9%

Chart 65

The state provides the almost all (98 percent) of the funds for the Illinois Juvenile Centers program area. From a high of $52 million, the funding deceased 9 percent in FY1992. Between FY1994 and FY1995, state funds increase less than 1 percent while federal funds increase 9 percent.



The Juvenile Corrections Centers program area consists of 3 line items. A detailed list can be found on page 44 of the Appendix.

Methodology

Methodology

Dollars and Sense documents the programs funded by state and federal government[1] that affect children and their families. While most of these program are funded through the state budget, we included two programs, Head Start and Food Stamps, which are not funded through the state budget. The following is a description of the methodology we used in compiling the data, adjusting the data, and coding the data for the report.

Budget Data

Our documentation reviewed over 550 line items in ten state departments[2] from 1990 to 1995. We collected data from the Governor's 1995 Budget Request and the Comptroller's Annual Reports. Our figures were generally complied from the following sources:

FY1990	Comptroller's Annual Report 1990
FY1991	Comptroller's Annual Report 1991
FY1992	Comptroller's Annual Report 1992
FY1993	Comptroller's Annual Report 1993
FY1994	Comptroller's Annual Report 1994
FY1995	The FY1995 appropriated amounts were provided by the Bureau of the Budget and various state departments.

In addition to these sources, we gathered data from the state department budget offices as well as the Bureau of the Budget. All expenditures figures are reported by state fiscal year (July 1 - June 30).

For this report, children are defined as youths under the age of 18, and families with children are households that have children under 18. In some cases we included services to youth over age 18. For example, some youth remain in substitute care services until they are age 21. However, these are special cases, not the norm. By this definition, we included all education services for children, but did not include higher education for Illinois youths. Higher education was not included because the vast majority of youth in higher education are over age 18.

Identifying line items that applied to children and families was difficult. We have defined services for children and families fairly broadly and thus have tried to include all lines that directly dealt with children or families with children. In the collection of the line item data we used several guiding principles:

1. Agency administrative expenses such as "central office" costs are not included in this report. For example, the Department of Children and Family Services' Central

Office expenditures as they relate to general operations were not included, but the regional offices operational expenses were included. We decided to exclude these agency administrative costs because they cannot be categorized as "services" for children and families.

2. Any transfers between agencies are included at their point of service delivery. For example, if the Department of Public Aid transferred money to the Department of Children and Family Services it will appear as part of the DCFS budget.

3. We did not include program operation funds if they appeared to be funding purchase of services only. For this procedure we used a 1/3 rule. If the operation line was less than 1/3 of a corresponding grant line (these two lines had to have the same appropriation fund code) in two or more of the years reviewed, we did not include the operations line item of the program. We did this because these functions appeared to be purely administrative and not provision of "services."

4. The Illinois state budget has a few line items that do not go through the appropriations process. We estimated the FY1995 figures for these "non-appropriated" funds. We calculated these estimates by averaging the growth for that line over the available years. In cases where the non- appropriated line was too new to calculate an average growth rate, we used the FY1994 expenditure figure. These lines are noted on the data tables.

5. In a number of cases, we attempted to split individual line items into types of populations served. Determining if the line item served children (and/or families with children) was easier for some lines than others. We identified a number of line items that clearly served some children (or families) but served other populations as well. In these instances we have adjusted the line item to reflect the amount of spending on children and families. These estimates were provided by various state departments and other researchers. For example, the Medicaid program serves people of all ages. We adjusted the Medicaid line items to reflect only spending on children and families. The lines we have made adjustments to are noted in the table notes.

These "rules of thumb" enabled us to review line items in the state budget and determine if they should be included in the report. To complete this process, we asked nearly 80 outside reviewers to review our choice of line items.

Adjustments

In this report, Voices for Illinois Children wanted to review spending on children and families, paying particular attention to how spending changed over time. In order to compare spending changes over time while keeping changes in the value of the dollar constant, we adjusted the expenditure figures for inflation. We used two inflation adjustment factors in this analysis: Current Price Index for urban areas (CPI-U) and Current Price Index for medical expenses (CPI-Medical). The CPI-U is the most general index of changes in public, consumer prices. The CPI-Medical index is specially tailored to the changes in health care sector prices. We used the CPI-U adjustor for all costs except those for which we used the CPI-Medical adjustor. Line items adjusted by the CPI-Medical index are noted.[3] The following table outlines both of these indices and their rate of change:

Table 22 **CPI Index Inflation Adjustors**

	Budget Year						AVG CHG.
	FY1990	**FY1991**	**FY1992**	**FY1993**	**FY1994**	**FY1995**	**FY90-FY95**
CPI-U							
Percent Change	4.7%	5.2%	3.3%	3.1%	2.3%	3%	3.6%
Index	127	134	139	143	146	151	
CPI-Medical							
Percent Change	8.4%	9.3%	8.0%	6.6%	5.3%	5%	7.1%
Index	156	170	184	196	206	217	

Sources: Bureau of Labor Statistics, December 1994. Illinois Economic and Fiscal Commission, September 1994.

The 1995 indexes are based on estimates of inflation used by the Illinois Economic Fiscal Commission to project revenue in FY1995. We used their FY1995 estimates calculated in July 1994 so as to keep consistent with the projected economic climate when the FY1995 budget was adopted by the state legislature (July 1994).

Our documentation of the expenditures for children and families begins in FY1990 and ends with the FY1995 appropriated amounts. In order to make the years comparable, we stated all figures in

FY1995 dollars. For example, the Department of Children and Family Services spent $946,333 in the "Resource & Referral" line in FY1992. In order to state these FY1992 expenditures in FY1995 dollars, we applied the following formula:

1992 dollars (1995 CPI-U index/1992 CPI-U index)= 1992 adjusted to 1995

or

$946,333 (151/139) = $1,028,031

Coding

The goal of this documentation of the Illinois budget is to enable us to see what is being spent on different types of programs for children and families. Therefore, we developed a comprehensive coding procedure that allows us to group line items by type of program.

Currently the state budget line items are organized by department. In order to view these line items by "program" areas the line items were categorized into one of 10 first-level codes and one of 44 second-level codes. For example, all of the teen pregnancy prevention services, regardless of what department the money comes through, are placed in the Adolescent Health/Prevention program category. The first-level categories are the same as the chapter headings of this analysis. The table below outlines this coding scheme.

Code 1: Economic Security
Code 2:
- AFDC and Other Cash Assistance
- Child Support Enforcement
- Immigrant and Refugee Assistance
- Energy & Emergency Assistance
- Homeless Shelter
- Domestic Violence Shelter

Code 1: Adolescent Health/Prevention
Code 2:
- Parents Too Soon
- Adolescent Health
- Unmarried Parents

Code 1: Nutrition
Code 2:
- Women, Infants and Children
- Food Stamps
- School, Child Care and Other Food

Code 1: Children and Families At Risk
Code 2:
- Family Maintenance
- Project Success
- Protective Services
- Foster Care
- Institutional and Group Home Care
- Adoption Services
- Other At Risk Support
- Licensing

Code 1: General Health
Code 2:
- Maternal and Child Health
- Immunizations
- Lead Poisoning Screening/Treatment
- Medicaid
- AIDS
- Alcohol and Subs. Abuse Prevention
- Alcohol and Subs. Abuse Treatment

Code 1: Education
Code 2:
- General Education
- Special Education
- Chapter 1
- Language Assistance
- Other Educational Support
- Correction Schools

Code 1: Employment Assistance

Code 2: Employment and Training

Code 1: Early Childhood
Code 2: Pre-Kindergarten
Head Start
Child Care
Day Care Resource and Referral

Code 1: Children with Disabilities
Code 2: Early Intervention
Community Services
Residential Centers

Code 1: Community Service/Juvenile Justice
Code 2: Youth Services/Prevention
Juvenile Justice
Juvenile Corrections Centers

Endnotes

Dollars and Sense

1) Hugi, Rob. "Children and the State: Responsibilities and Expenditures." The Children's Policy Research Project, 1983; Robert Fellmeth, Sharon Kalemkiarian, and Randy Reiter. "California Children's Budget 1994-1995." Children's Advocacy Institute, 1994; Judith Neal. "Children and Dollars: Budget Trends Affecting Kentucky's Children and Their Families." Kentucky Youth Advocates, Inc., October, 1989.

Economic Security

1) Ebb, Nancy. "Child Support Enforcement: Are States Doing the Job?" Children's Defense Fund, June 1994.
2) ibid.
3) This includes both cases that are AFDC families and non-assistance families.

Employment Assistance

1) Illinois Department of Employment Security.
2) Severner, Donald. "Finding Jobs in Illinois," Illinois Issues. January 1995.

Health

1) Illinois Department of Public Health. "A Study of the Feasibility of Establishing a Health Insurance Plan for Children." June 1992.
2) U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. "Federal Register: List of Primary Medical Care Health and Professional Shortage Areas." January 1994.
3) Select Committee on Children, Youth and Families. "Opportunities for Success: Cost Effective Programs for Children Update, 1990." Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office. 1990.
4) Children are tested for lead poisoning by their physician or a public health official. While the Illinois Department of Public Health collects lead poisoning records from public health physicians, sending these records to the state is voluntary for private physicians. Maintaining statistics concerning this public health problem becomes difficult.
5) U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Healthy People 2000: National Health Promotion and Disease Prevention Objectives, 1993.
6) Centers for Disease Control.
7) Low-income families with children who qualify for AFDC benefits are automatically eligible for Medicaid. Other low-income families with children can qualify although they may incur co-payment obligations depending on their income. Many nursing home patients with limited assets and income also qualify for Medicaid.
8) Alcoholism and Child Neglect Springfield, IL: Illinois Department of Children and Family Services, 1987.

Nutrition

1) Families living in subsidized housing receive significantly less in Food Stamps.
2) The Food Stamp program is an entitlement and therefore does not have an appropriated amount for FY1995. Between FY 1993 and FY1994, the funding decreased 0.3 percent, after adjusting for inflation. We used this same decrease to calculate an estimated figure for FY1995.
3) Meyers, A.F., Sampson, A.E., Weitzman, M., Rogers, B.L. and Kayne, H. "School Breakfast Programs and School Performance." American Journal of Diseases and Children. Vol 143 Oct. 1989.
4) The federal government reimburses schools for meals at three levels. At the first level, meals are fully subsidized, and at the second level meals are partially subsidized. In addition, schools who participate in the school lunch program receive a subsidy for all meals served, regardless of the economic status of the student's family. This figure includes children from all three levels.
5) The number of children served by the school lunch and school breakfast programs was calculated by taking the total number of meals served in a year and dividing by the total number of school days in which meals were served. Because the

state does not count each individual child who receives a free or reduced price meal, these are estimates.

Adolescent Health and Prevention

1) L.H. Ruch-Ross, E. Jones, and J. Musick, "Comparing Outcomes in a Statewide Program for Adolescent Mothers with Outcomes in a National Sample," *Family Planning Perspectives*, Vol. 24 (March/April), 1992.

Children with Disabilities

1) Several state agencies fund or provide early intervention services. The expenditures represented here are funded and/or provided by the Department of Public Health, Illinois State Board of Education, the Department of Children and Family Services, The Department of Rehabilitation Services, and the Department of Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities.
2) Illinois Planning Council On Developmental Disabilities. "Developmental Disabilities Three Year State Plan FY 1995-1997." August 1994.

Early Childhood Care and Education

1) U.S. Bureau of the Census.
2) JOBS child care funding is not included in the Child Care program area because funding for employment and training services is not distinguished from funding for child care slots in the Illinois Department of Public Aid budget.
3) Department of Public Aid.

Education

1) Illinois State Constitution, Article 10, Section 1.
2) State of Illinois. "Report of the Illinois Task Force on School Finance." January 1993.
3) Illinois State Board of Education.
4) Illinois State Board of Education.

Children and Families at Risk

1) J. Bartel, For Children's Sake: The Promise of Family Preservation. (New York), 1992.
2) This estimate is based on a growth rate of 10 percent a year. Over the past six years, the number of children in foster care has increased 18 percent. This estimate was created before the change in foster care policy announced in March of 1995.

Community Services and Juvenile Justice

1) Criminal Justice Information Authority. "Overview of Juvenile Crime and the Justice System's Response in Illinois." October 1994.
2) P. Gendreau and R. Rossi, "Revivification of Rehabilitation: Evidence from the 1980s", Justice Quarterly, Vol. 4 (1987).
3) The salary subsidies for probation officers does not appear here because we were unable to distinguish between the costs of officers in the juvenile division and the costs of officers in the adult divisions.
4) Illinois Department of Corrections.

Methodology

1) This report does not include an analysis of local government or private sector funding for children and their families.
2) We also collected data on the federally funded Head Start program, and Food Stamps even though these funds do not pass directly through state government.
3) There are several line items that were adjusted by the CPI-Medical: "Hospital-Medicaid", "Hospital/Trauma Center-Medicaid", "Physicians-Medicaid", "Prescribed Drugs and Supplies -Medicaid", "HMO-Medicaid", "Other-Medicaid" and "DD LTC-Medicaid".

Voices for Illinois Children
Task Force on State Finances

The Task Force on State Finances gave generously of their time and expertise in assisting Voices shape *Dollars and Sense*. Voices for Illinois Children thanks them for their comments, insights, and commitment to improving the well-being of children in this state.

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TO LEARN MORE ABOUT ISSUES FACING ILLINOIS CHILDREN

If you would like to learn more about issues facing Illinois children, order these additional resources prepared by Voices for Illinois Children:

- "Bottom Line: Creating a Quality Revenue System for Illinois"

  This report examines how Illinois raises revenue and calls for reforms. "Bottom Line" establishes a four-point Quality Checklist for state revenue systems: adequacy, equity, simplicity, and accountability. In addition, the report outlines three "Bottom Line" principles of reform: Reforms must pass the Quality Checklist; reforms must be comprehensive and long-term; and reforms must be enacted immediately to meet the needs of today's children. Cost: $4 for Voices members. $6 for non-members.

- "A New Paradigm: Moving Toward Comprehensive Services"

  This policy paper calls for a new vision -- a new paradigm -- for how Illinois provides services to children and families. "A New Paradigm" calls for a shift in decision-making, from state government to a partnership between state officials, community leaders, and families themselves. Complimentary photocopies available.

- "Illinois Kids Count 1994: Raising the Grade"

  This data book provides an up-to-date look at child well-being in each of our state's 102 counties. In addition, Kids Count outlines a "lesson plan" for improving the lives of children and recaps the findings of 11 community forums held across the state. Cost: $12 for Voices members. $15 for non-members.

To order these materials, send a check to: Voices for Illinois Children, 208 S. LaSalle St., Suite 1580, Chicago, IL 60604.

Dollars and Sense:

A Guide to Spending On Children and Families in Illinois

Appendix

Spring 1995

ABOUT VOICES FOR ILLINOIS CHILDREN

Voices for Illinois Children is a non-profit, non-partisan advocacy organization of citizens who promote strategies to improve the lives of Illinois children and their families

Since 1987, Voices for Illinois Children has championed the full development of every child in our state We place special emphasis on those children who live in poverty or are vulnerable because of discrimination, ill health or family stress

Through research, public education and coalition building, Voices for Illinois Children generates support from civic, business, and community leaders for practical, cost-effective solutions to the problems facing our state's youngest citizens

For more information, contact Voices for Illinois Children, 208 S LaSalle St , Suite 1580, Chicago, IL 60604, (312) 456-0600 Fax (312) 456-0088

The state finances work conducted by Voices for Illinois Children is supported by the Ford Foundation, the Annie E Casey Foundation, and the Woods Fund of Chicago, Inc

For additional copies of *Dollars and Sense: A Guide to Spending on Children and Families in Illinois*, please send $15 per copy of the report and $3 per copy of the Appendix to

Voices for Illinois Children
208 S. LaSalle, Suite 1580
Chicago, Illinois 60604

Introduction

Political changes underway at both the federal and state levels will dramatically affect public policies for children and their families in the years ahead.

Lawmakers and others across Illinois already have begun discussing reforms for programs serving children and their families. The debates are considering which programs to collapse, consolidate, integrate, coordinate -- and cut. And which programs to bolster and expand, as well.

During this time of rapid change, Voices for Illinois Children is publishing *Dollars and Sense* to help policy makers, advocates, families, and others better understand how the state supports children and their families.

In *Dollars and Sense*, we look at spending on children and families by program areas, as opposed to looking at the thousands of individual line items managed by each department within the state bureaucracy. We also hold the dollar amounts constant for inflation, which allows us to examine "real" spending changes over time.

We hope our readers will find this report to be helpful during budget discussions and in other public policy planning. We make no judgments about the effectiveness of one service or another. Rather, we simply aim to put spending for children into perspective.

Our hope is that this approach will provide insights, raise questions and generate informed discussion about Illinois spending on our youngest citizens.

As Voices for Illinois Children began work on this project, one primary lesson emerged.

> **Illinois is spending more and more of its limited resources reacting to problems rather than preventing those problems in the first place.**

In the end, some questions also have come to mind. Can the state better coordinate and integrate services to improve the live of families and save the state money? Would Illinois be better off with an outcome-based budget? Can Illinois develop estimates of need for all of its programs? Shouldn't we invest more of our resources into prevention?

After reading *Dollars and Sense*, we hope you'll have a better understanding of the Illinois budget for children -- and we trust you'll have questions of your own. We welcome your questions and any comments to this report. And we invite you to work with us as people across Illinois attempt to make sense of the changes ahead.

Dollars and Sense

Voices for Illinois Children presents its first annual budget report, *Dollars and Sense*. We developed this report because of the importance spending decisions have on the well-being of our children and families. Voices has followed the budget debates and each year has been dissatisfied with the lack of comprehensive information on spending for children and families. We believe it is helpful to examine the state budget looking at programs rather than merely line items and have developed this book to increase awareness about the conditions of children and state spending on our youngest citizens.

Contained in the Appendix of this report are the data tables used to develop *Dollars and Sense*. The tables are organized by program areas and the figures are adjusted for inflation. All of the figures are expenditures except for FY1995 which is the appropriated amount. The complete methodology appears at the end of this Appendix.

This report does have limitations. While we review many Illinois programs, we cannot comment on the quality of programs, the degree to which programs are meeting the needs of the participants, nor the number of eligible children not being served. These topics are critical to understanding services for children and families, but they are simply beyond the scope of this report.

Despite its limitations, we believe this report provides us with a window of opportunity to review spending on children and families, and begin to ask the more difficult questions about program quality, unmet need, and the possibility of coordination of services. We have developed a baseline of data that we hope will be used as a tool by advocates, policy makers, and program planners throughout the state.

We welcome any suggestions regarding how to improve this publication.

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Program Name : Economic Security

Specific Name : AFDC and Other Cash Assistance

Dept	Line Name (Endnote #)	AC	FY1990 State	FY1990 Federal	FY1991 State	FY1991 Federal	FY1992 State	FY1992 Federal	FY1993 State	FY1993 Federal	FY1994 State	FY1994 Federal	FY1995 State	FY1995 Federal
DPA	AFDC #1	1	$468,724,507	$468,724,507	$487,274,360	$487,274,360	$485,182,121	$485,182,120	$470,010,256	$470,010,256	$484,863,036	$484,863,036	$481,680,200	$481,680,200
DPA	AFDC Prevention Demo (Project Pride)	408		$75,105										
DPA	State Family and Child Asst	1					$16,142,886		$12,717,450		$9,658,751		$7,000,000	
	TOTAL		$468,724,507	$468,799,611	$487,274,360	$487,274,360	$501,325,007	$485,182,120	$482,727,705	$470,010,256	$494,521,787	$484,863,036	$488,680,200	$481,680,200
	TOTAL		FY1990	$937,524,118	FY1991 :	$974,548,780	FY1992 :	$986,507,127	FY1993	$952,737,959	FY1994:	$979,384,823	FY1995:	$970,360,400

Program Name : Economic Security

Specific Name : Child Support Enforcement

Dept	Line Name (Endnote #)	AC	FY1990 State	FY1990 Federal	FY1991 State	FY1991 Federal	FY1992 State	FY1992 Federal	FY1993 State	FY1993 Federal	FY1994 State	FY1994 Federal	FY1995 State	FY1995 Federal
DPA	Child Support Enforcement (o)* #3	957	$8,911,703	$8,911,703	$6,469,455	$6,469,455	$7,941,493	$7,941,493	$7,089,975	$7,089,975	$7,859,677	$7,859,677	$7,758,251	$7,758,251
DPA	Child Support Enforcement* (o) #4	957	$23,411,886	$23,411,886	$26,848,389	$26,848,389	$28,815,228	$28,815,228	$33,150,827	$33,150,827	$37,940,244	$37,940,244	$51,305,680	$51,305,680
DPA	Child Support Enforcement (g)* #5	957	$28,752,297	$28,752,297	$31,341,061	$31,341,061	$37,614,336	$37,614,336	$43,476,657	$43,476,657	$46,998,696	$46,998,696	$53,154,031	$53,154,031
	TOTAL		$61,075,885	$61,075,885	$64,658,905	$64,658,905	$74,371,057	$74,371,057	$83,717,459	$83,717,459	$92,798,617	$92,798,617	$112,217,962	$112,217,962
	TOTAL		FY1990	$122,151,771	FY1991 :	$129,317,811	FY1992 :	$148,742,113	FY1993	$167,434,918	FY1994:	$185,597,235	FY1995:	$224,435,924

* Indicates that this is a non-appropriated item. FY 1995 figures are estimates.
"A C." stands for Appropriation Fund Code.
FY 1990 - FY 1994 are expenditures and FY 1995 is the appropriated amount.

Program Name : Economic Security

Specific Name : Immigrant and Refugee Assistance

Dept	Line Name (Endnote #)	A C	FY1990 State	FY1990 Federal	FY1991 State	FY1991 Federal	FY1992 State	FY1992 Federal	FY1993 State	FY1993 Federal	FY1994 State	FY1994 Federal	FY1995 State	FY1995 Federal
DPA	Immigration Reform/Control	236	$924,411		$925,870		$1,025,983		$892,965		$444,751		$125,200	
DPA	Refugee Resettle-POS	408		$7,127,667		$7,083,400		$6,102,976		$5,794,302		$5,779,571		$6,628,200
DPA	Refugees #6	1		$3,983,312		$4,270,075		$4,538,540		$4,120,027		$3,893,911		$4,300,000
DPH	Immigration Reform Act (g)	236	$809,266		$2,695,863		$2,017,504		$1,371,053		$632,488		$1,000,000	
	TOTAL		$1,733,677	$11,110,979	$3,621,733	$11,353,475	$3,043,488	$10,641,515	$2,264,018	$9,914,328	$1,077,239	$9,673,482	$1,125,200	$10,928,200

TOTAL FY1990: $12,844,656 FY1991 : $14,975,208 FY1992 : $13,685,003 FY1993 $12,178,346 FY1994: $10,750,722 FY1995: $12,053,400

Program Name : Economic Security

Specific Name : Energy and Emergency Assistance

Dept	Line Name (Endnote #)	A C	FY1990 State	FY1990 Federal	FY1991 State	FY1991 Federal	FY1992 State	FY1992 Federal	FY1993 State	FY1993 Federal	FY1994 State	FY1994 Federal	FY1995 State	FY1995 Federal
DCCA	AFDC-Energy Assistance	284	$38,064,281		$40,030,542									
DCCA	Community Service Block Grant	871		$20,432,078		$21,296,219		$17,473,586		$19,122,726		$20,241,835		$24,800,000
DCCA	Federal Moderate Housing Rehab(g)	851		$1,253,367		$1,193,735		$1,200,453		$1,203,795		$1,244,806		$1,600,000
DCCA	Grants/Technical Assistance to Non-profits	737		$9,543,744		$8,717,358		$12,316,511		$13,585,631		$7,795,503		$15,000,000
DCCA	Illinois Home Energy Asst	079		$39,017,029										
DCCA	Low Income Energy Asst	870		$64,368,240		$98,707,991		$103,312,978		$63,111,291		$115,047,124		$120,000,000

* Indicates that this is a non-appropriated item. FY1995 figures are estimates.
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FY1990 - FY1994 are expenditures and FY1995 is the appropriated amount.

Program Name : Economic Security

Specific Name : Energy and Emergency Assistance

Dept	Line Name (Endnote #)	A C	FY1990 State	FY1990 Federal	FY1991 State	FY1991 Federal	FY1992 State	FY1992 Federal	FY1993 State	FY1993 Federal	FY1994 State	FY1994 Federal	FY1995 State	FY1995 Federal
DCCA	Weatherization Grant	079		$17,317,462		$21,689,776		$1,155,451						
DPA	AFDC Energy Assistance	284	$36,870,703		$27,044,776		$13,035,971							
DPA	Emergency Assistance- AFDC #2	1	$1,766,922	$1,766,922	$1,688,971	$1,688,971	$1,628,863	$1,628,863	$837,856	$837,856	$823,289	$823,289	$1,000,000	$1,000,000
	TOTAL		$78,701,906	$153,668,831	$68,764,289	$153,294,051	$14,664,834	$137,087,842	$837,856	$97,861,297	$823,289	$145,152,568	$1,000,000	$162,400,000
	TOTAL		FY1990: $232,400,737		FY1991 : $222,058,339		FY1992 : $151,752,676		FY1993 $98,699,152		FY1994: $145,975,847		FY1995: $163,400,000	

Program Name : Economic Security

Specific Name : Shelter Programs

Dept	Line Name (Endnote #)	A C	FY1990 State	FY1990 Federal	FY1991 State	FY1991 Federal	FY1992 State	FY1992 Federal	FY1993 State	FY1993 Federal	FY1994 State	FY1994 Federal	FY1995 State	FY1995 Federal
DCCA	Misc. Housing Projects	404		$58,866		$95,609		$194,526		$173,193				
DCFS	Norman Consent Order	1					$682,126		$1,349,601		$1,303,432		$1,620,900	
DPA	Flood Relief Social Services	408										$1,377,097		
DPA	Homeless Asst.-Grants to Non-profits	100			$292,985		$295,512		$189,274		$188,233		$300,000	
DPA	Homeless Shelter	1	$8,371,731		$8,057,314		$7,708,901		$7,497,961		$7,339,411		$7,976,300	
	TOTAL		$8,371,731	$58,866	$8,350,299	$95,609	$8,686,539	$194,526	$9,036,836	$173,193	$8,831,076	$1,377,097	$9,897,200	$0
	TOTAL		FY1990: $8,430,626		FY1991 : $8,445,908		FY1992 : $8,881,065		FY1993 $9,210,029		FY1994: $10,208,173		FY1995: $9,897,200	

* Indicates that this is a non-appropriated item. FY1995 figures are estimates.
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Program Name : Economic Security

Specific Name : Domestic Violence Shelter and Services

Dept	Line Name (Endnote #)	A C	FY1990 State	FY1990 Federal	FY1991 State	FY1991 Federal	FY1992 State	FY1992 Federal	FY1993 State	FY1993 Federal	FY1994 State	FY1994 Federal	FY1995 State	FY1995 Federal
DPA	Domestic Violence Shelter and Svcs	865	$1,374,100		$647,275		$135,791		$31,574		$17,418		$200,000	
DPA	Domestic Violence Shelter	1	$8,778,587		$8,127,068		$7,834,727		$7,119,280		$7,322,543		$7,338,500	
DPA	Family Violence Prevention Svcs	408		$358,605		$342,567		$444,048		$696,576		$722,848		$1,000,000
	TOTAL		$10,152,687	$358,605	$8,774,343	$342,567	$7,970,519	$444,048	$7,150,854	$696,576	$7,339,961	$722,848	$7,538,500	$1,000,000
	TOTAL		FY1990: $10,511,292		FY1991 : $9,116,910		FY1992 : $8,414,566		FY1993 $7,847,431		FY1994: $8,062,809		FY1995: $8,538,500	

Program Name : Employment & Training

Specific Name : Employment and Training

Dept	Line Name (Endnote #)	A C	FY1990 State	FY1990 Federal	FY1991 State	FY1991 Federal	FY1992 State	FY1992 Federal	FY1993 State	FY1993 Federal	FY1994 State	FY1994 Federal	FY1995 State	FY1995 Federal
DOC	JTPA*	803		$13,394		$14,174		$14,014						
DCCA	JTPA	913		$161,474,825		$158,734,150		$159,235,412		$151,478,757		$155,819,887		$225,560,000
DPA	AFDC Employment & Training (o)	1							$7,074,238					
DPA	JOBS-Employability #32 Development Svcs	1	$14,371,320	$19,050,364	$12,763,405	$16,958,700	$9,170,253	$12,155,917	$7,546,704	$10,003,770	$10,787,794	$14,300,099	$20,426,290	$27,076,710
DPA	Employment Training (O+G)	347										$45,711		$22,000,000
DPA	Federal and State Employment Svcs(o)	408		$4,364,844		$1,744,692		$525,139		$1,570,267		$137,775		$5,000,000

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Program Name : Employment & Training

Specific Name : Employment and Training

Dept	Line Name (Endnote #)	AC	FY1990 State	FY1990 Federal	FY1991 State	FY1991 Federal	FY1992 State	FY1992 Federal	FY1993 State	FY1993 Federal	FY1994 State	FY1994 Federal	FY1995 State	FY1995 Federal
DPA	Federal Employment Programs(o)	408		$4,808,586		$4,694,129		$3,709,082		$3,874,902		$2,858,647		$3,900,000
DPA	Project Advance Demo	408		$1,116,365										
DPA	Project Match	408		$73,464										
DPH	Teen Parents Employment & Training	63		$136,078		$188,317								
Educ	Div. of JTPA Linkages (o)	656		$853,858		$775,396		$790,197		$717,303		$835,660		$839,600
Educ	JTPA 20% non-state (g)	656		$507,502		$353,949		$334,047		$289,751		$248,003		$468,600
Educ	JTPA 80% non-state (g)	656		$5,530,965		$5,242,856		$4,499,366		$4,583,325		$3,916,115		$4,745,200
Educ	School to Work (g)	561												$5,000,000
	TOTAL		$14,371,320	$197,930,225	$12,793,405	$188,706,363	$9,170,253	$181,257,172	$14,620,942	$172,518,074	$10,787,794	$178,161,896	$20,426,290	$294,590,110
	TOTAL		FY1990: $212,301,545		FY1991 : $201,499,768		FY1992 : $190,427,425		FY1993 $187,139,016		FY1994: $188,949,690		FY1995: $315,016,400	

Program Name : Health

Specific Name : Maternal and Child Health

Dept	Line Name (Endnote #)	AC	FY1990 State	FY1990 Federal	FY1991 State	FY1991 Federal	FY1992 State	FY1992 Federal	FY1993 State	FY1993 Federal	FY1994 State	FY1994 Federal	FY1995 State	FY1995 Federal
DCFS	Health Passport - Printing & Development	1					$58,532		$53,325		$54,716		$54,400	

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Program Name : Health

Specific Name : Maternal and Child Health

Dept	Line Name (Endnote #)	A C	FY1990 State	FY1990 Federal	FY1991 State	FY1991 Federal	FY1992 State	FY1992 Federal	FY1993 State	FY1993 Federal	FY1994 State	FY1994 Federal	FY1995 State	FY1995 Federal
DPH	Alternative Health Care Delivery Program	388											$30,000	
DPH	Chicago Dept. Health MCH	1	$3,102,106		$1,367,677		$1,278,439		$1,167,557		$1,143,586		$1,105,700	
DPH	Chicago Dept. Health MCH	872		$4,482,813		$6,280,113		$5,084,353		$5,249,386		$2,762,000		$5,680,000
DPH	Community Migrant centers	113					$32,965							
DPH	Coop Health Care Provider Recruitment (g)	63				$13,786		$135,294		$120,012		$131,646		$300,000
DPH	Coop Health Care Provider Recruitment (o)	63				$100,854		$108,633		$142,192		$121,187		
DPH	Education Program - Genetic Disease	896			$24,965		$4,095						$233,000	
DPH	Early Intervention-Infant and Toddlers	838		$51,474		$38,384						$34,172		$135,000
DPH	Grants to Develop Health Depts	1	$120,918		$112,687		$126,568		$110,874		$142,209		$238,600	
DPH	Grants to PH Info Network	1	$101,453		$28,172		$82,170		$53,013					
DPH	Grants for Local Board - supplement	1	$10,333,326		$9,870,660		$9,593,906		$9,336,030		$9,227,960		$9,306,900	
DPH	Grants for Preventative Health (sum)	873	$1,112,789			$1,117,490		$1,250,823		$1,322,280		$181,394		$0
DPH	Health Program for Refugees	63		$274,912		$313,357		$321,779		$310,926				
DPH	Healthy Start (s)	63								$754,974		$3,791,413		$5,300,000
DPH	I M Counseling Referral	1	$762,594											

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Program Name : Health

Specific Name : Maternal and Child Health

Dept	Line Name (Endnote #)	A C	FY1990 State	FY1990 Federal	FY1991 State	FY1991 Federal	FY1992 State	FY1992 Federal	FY1993 State	FY1993 Federal	FY1994 State	FY1994 Federal	FY1995 State	FY1995 Federal
DPH	IMPI - Adverse Pregnancy Registration	1	$281,095		$262,272		$250,887		$209,263		$204,971		$216,800	
DPH	Infant Mort-Reduction	1	$13,335,397		$15,219,370		$17,681,751		$17,318,010		$16,058,984		$17,354,800	
DPA	Infant Mortality Network (o)	1	$281,775											
DPA	Metabolic Screening follow-up (O)	920			$62,354		$162,685		$299,790		$478,645		$531,900	
DPH	Infant Mortality SA Woman	1			$1,120,769		$1,011,209		$977,416					
DPH	Infant Mortality Initiatives (o)	1	$1,198,677		$1,028,301		$1,518,062		$1,410,979		$1,511,755		$1,508,800	
DPH	Infant Mortality Programs (o)	1	$124,054		$133,225		$121,696		$119,266		$170,444		$181,100	
DPH	MCH programs (o)	872		$1,317,580		$1,437,173		$1,530,023		$1,518,561		$2,542,326		$3,275,000
DPH	MCH program grants	872		$9,693,621		$5,353,798		$5,368,508		$5,950,620		$6,542,009		$8,828,500
DPH	Child Health - Regional & National Sig. (o)	62		$78,032		$69,540		$156,037		$159,671		$158,898		$298,700
DPH	Medical Preps & Food (g)	920			$163,867		$149,914		$469,937		$638,193		$700,000	
DPH	Medical Preps & Vaccines	872		$527,175		$6,356		$376,343		$183,285				$100,000
DPH	Metabolic Screening-Testing (o)	920	$899,683		$1,333,363		$1,511,509		$1,586,877		$2,168,542		$2,100,000	
DPH	Metabolic Screening (g)	920			$366,137		$531,334		$527,234		$715,790		$1,200,000	
DPH	Newborn Genetic Disease (o)	62		$298,636		$121,938								
DPH	Perinatal High Risk grants	872		$518,299		$1,526,666		$1,664,707		$1,238,602				

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Program Name : Health

Specific Name : Maternal and Child Health

Dept	Line Name (Endnote #)	A C	FY1990 State	FY1990 Federal	FY1991 State	FY1991 Federal	FY1992 State	FY1992 Federal	FY1993 State	FY1993 Federal	FY1994 State	FY1994 Federal	FY1995 State	FY1995 Federal
DPH	Prenatal-High Risk Women and Children	1	$1,533,476		$1,464,813		$1,369,646		$1,250,566		$1,224,858		$1,184,300	
DPH	Prenatal care-grants	872		$988,313		$566,902								
DPH	Preventative Health	873						$117,989		$961,872		$1,005,244		$1,275,000
DPH	Child Health - Regional & National Sig (g)	62		$154,698		$207,918		$135,792		$212,226		$310,394		$329,700
DPH	Prime Pediatric	872		$849,088		$459,659		$118,240						
DPH	Problem Pregnancies	1	$295,620		$280,148		$282,406		$259,361		$228,689		$257,800	
DPH	Public Health Programs (g)	63										$1,352,784		$3,375,000
DPH	Title X - family planning	63		$3,874,713		$3,928,046		$3,921,965		$3,805,877		$5,481,507		$5,300,000
DPH	Title XX - local health	63		$1,409,429		$1,361,795		$1,398,174		$1,312,116		$1,305,385		$1,396,500
DPH	Title XX - family planning	63		$3,029,436		$2,893,791		$3,423,029		$3,327,280		$3,258,911		$3,151,000
DPH	Vision Hearing Screening	1	$830,371		$790,467		$742,357		$679,315		$658,716		$644,300	
DPH	Year 2000 health objectives	873								$9,162		$941,880		$1,500,000
	TOTAL		$34,313,336	$27,548,221	$33,649,246	$25,817,593	$36,510,119	$25,111,689	$35,830,822	$26,579,042	$34,628,009	$29,921,180	$36,848,400	$40,684,400
	TOTAL		FY1990: $61,861,555		FY1991 : $59,466,839		FY1992 : $61,621,808		FY1993 $62,409,864		FY1994: $64,549,188		FY1995: $77,532,800	

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Program Name : Health

Specific Name : Immunizations

Dept	Line Name (Endnote #)	A C	FY1990 State	FY1990 Federal	FY1991 State	FY1991 Federal	FY1992 State	FY1992 Federal	FY1993 State	FY1993 Federal	FY1994 State	FY1994 Federal	FY1995 State	FY1995 Federal
DPH	Vaccines Supplies	63		$1,237,359		$1,446,128		$1,849,620		$2,991,904		$5,098,254		$6,570,000
DPH	Medical Preps - grants	1	$4,048,579		$4,126,913		$4,011,122		$3,676,434		$3,586,509		$3,586,300	
	TOTAL		$4,048,579	$1,237,359	$4,126,913	$1,446,128	$4,011,122	$1,849,620	$3,676,434	$2,991,904	$3,586,509	$5,098,254	$3,586,300	$6,570,000
	TOTAL		FY1990: $5,285,938		FY1991 : $5,573,042		FY1992 : $5,860,741		FY1993 $6,668,338		FY1994: $8,684,763		FY1995: $10,156,300	

Program Name : Health

Specific Name : Lead Poisoning Prevention and Testing

Dept	Line Name (Endnote #)	A C	FY1990 State	FY1990 Federal	FY1991 State	FY1991 Federal	FY1992 State	FY1992 Federal	FY1993 State	FY1993 Federal	FY1994 State	FY1994 Federal	FY1995 State	FY1995 Federal
DPH	Lead Poisoning-screening	360									$172,568		$1,500,000	
DPH	Lead Poisoning Prevention	63						$230,123		$422,321				
DPH	Lead Poisoning - Community Health (o)	360							$50,771		$243,222		$437,900	
DPH	Lead Poisoning-labs	360							$161,001		$713,531		$1,400,800	
	TOTAL		$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$230,123	$211,772	$422,321	$1,129,321	$0	$3,338,700	$0
	TOTAL		FY1990: $0		FY1991 : $0		FY1992 : $230,123		FY1993 $634,092		FY1994: $1,129,321		FY1995: $3,338,700	

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FY 1990 - FY 1994 are expenditures and FY 1995 is the appropriated amount

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Program Name : Health

Specific Name : General Medicaid

Dept	Line Name (Endnote #)	AC	FY1990 State	FY1990 Federal	FY1991 State	FY1991 Federal	FY1992 State	FY1992 Federal	FY1993 State	FY1993 Federal	FY1994 State	FY1994 Federal	FY1995 State	FY1995 Federal
DPA	Hospital-Medicaid #8	1	$260,161,445	$260,161,445	$284,702,700	$284,702,700	$260,668,400	$260,668,400	$286,949,235	$286,949,235	$285,741,568	$285,741,568	$278,828,931	$278,828,931
DPA	Hospital-Medicaid #9	346							$126,733,449	$126,733,449	$125,983,472	$125,983,472	$146,058,970	$146,058,970
DPA	Hospital-Medicaid #10	329					$46,981,131	$46,981,131	$89,555,000	$89,555,000	$98,646,740	$98,646,740	$123,192,370	$123,192,370
DPA	Hospital Trauma Center-Medicaid #11	397									$552,980	$552,980	$920,000	$920,000
DPA	Physicians-Medicaid #12	1	$85,483,466	$85,483,466	$90,981,253	$90,981,253	$111,171,087	$111,171,087	$91,949,942	$91,949,942	$57,731,551	$57,731,551	$109,777,632	$109,777,632
DPA	Prescribed Drugs and Supplies-Medicaid #13	1	$74,627,402	$74,627,402	$79,407,497	$79,407,497	$101,551,014	$101,551,014	$112,202,371	$112,202,371	$115,463,101	$115,463,101	$111,905,877	$111,905,877
DPA	HMO-Medicaid #14	1	$45,935,193	$45,935,193	$52,372,224	$52,372,224	$68,129,254	$68,129,254	$74,512,524	$74,512,524	$130,274,529	$130,274,529	$67,128,400	$67,128,400
DPA	Other-Medicaid #15	1	$8,809,639	$8,809,639	$23,717,011	$23,717,011	$31,525,908	$31,525,908	$16,996,340	$16,996,340	$35,261,280	$35,261,280	$39,751,380	$39,751,380
	TOTAL		$475,017,145	$475,017,145	$531,180,685	$531,180,685	$620,046,794	$620,046,794	$798,898,951	$798,898,951	$829,655,201	$829,655,201	$877,563,560	$877,563,560

TOTAL FY1990: $950,034,290 FY1991: $1,062,361,370 FY1992: $1,240,093,588 FY1993 $1,597,797,902 FY1994: $1,659,310,402 FY1995: $1,755,127,120

Program Name : Health

Specific Name : AIDS

Dept	Line Name (Endnote #)	AC	FY1990 State	FY1990 Federal	FY1991 State	FY1991 Federal	FY1992 State	FY1992 Federal	FY1993 State	FY1993 Federal	FY1994 State	FY1994 Federal	FY1995 State	FY1995 Federal
DCFS	Chicago Family Resource HIV Center	566						$189,247		$108,645		$50,675		$200,000
DCFS	Pediatric AIDS	566				$63,015		$102,201						
DPA	Community Based HIV*	408								$369,580		$365,014		$343,340
DPH	AIDS education program	63		$94,195		$402,580		$290,498		$114,649				

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Program Name : Health

Specific Name : AIDS

Dept	Line Name (Endnote #)	A C	FY1990 State	FY1990 Federal	FY1991 State	FY1991 Federal	FY1992 State	FY1992 Federal	FY1993 State	FY1993 Federal	FY1994 State	FY1994 Federal	FY1995 State	FY1995 Federal
DPH	Family Planning Grants AIDS	63		$230,039		$240,883		$27,473		$3,083				
DPH	Medical Svcs Treatment of STD	1	$12,649		$10,324		$9,852		$9,383		$9,342		$11,000	
	TOTAL		$12,649	$324,234	$10,324	$706,478	$9,852	$589,419	$9,383	$593,958	$9,342	$405,689	$11,000	$543,340

TOTAL FY1990: $336,882 FY1991 : $716,803 FY1992 : $599,271 FY1993 $603,341 FY1994: $415,031 FY1995: $554,340

Program Name : Health

Specific Name : Alcohol and Substance Abuse Prevention

Dept	Line Name (Endnote #)	A C	FY1990 State	FY1990 Federal	FY1991 State	FY1991 Federal	FY1992 State	FY1992 Federal	FY1993 State	FY1993 Federal	FY1994 State	FY1994 Federal	FY1995 State	FY1995 Federal
DASA	A & SA Prevention	1	$4,385,781		$4,180,265		$3,414,602		$2,917,996		$2,858,037		$3,786,200	
DASA	A & SA Education	646		$1,831,229		$2,066,171		$1,986,790						
DASA	A & SA Prevent	646		$316,037		$101,895		$49,211		$2,136,860		$2,526,807		$2,849,100
DASA	A & SA Prevent	876		$7,331,435		$7,487,830		$10,932,560		$11,541,474				
DASA	A & SA Prevention-Youth	1	$143,332		$136,801		$127,861							
DASA	A & SA Purchase of Service	1	$447,624											
DASA	A & SA Prevention - Women	1	$84,348		$80,458		$75,282							
DASA	Juvenile Substance Abuse Prevention	910									$51,712		$70,000	
DASA	Prevention	13										$10,687,432		$11,415,700
DASA	Drug-Free Illinois (o)	1	$471,633		$621,569		$535,670							

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Program Name : Health

Specific Name : Alcohol and Substance Abuse Prevention

Dept	Line Name (Endnote #)	A.C.	FY1990 State	FY1990 Federal	FY1991 State	FY1991 Federal	FY1992 State	FY1992 Federal	FY1993 State	FY1993 Federal	FY1994 State	FY1994 Federal	FY1995 State	FY1995 Federal
DASA	Drug-Free Illinois - Minority (o)	1 *	$67,230		$47,012									
DASA	Drug-Free Illinois - Women (o)	1	$73,708		$71,362		$10,863							
DASA	Fetal Alcohol Syndrome Awareness (g)	1	$70,191		$112,574		$105,265							
DASA	Liquor Containment Commission	128									$155,100		$150,000	
DASA	In Touch Prevention (g)	1			$2,257,901		$2,111,501							
DASA	Juvenile SA Prevention (g)	128					$221,612		$1,361,133		$1,395,991		$1,210,000	
DASA	Steroid Abuse-to State Board of Education	1	$188,750		$180,073		$168,381							
DCFS	Project Cornerstone	586		$41,265		$72,962								
Educ	Drug Free Schools (g)	561		$9,922,705		$15,058,982		$18,778,860		$19,174,149		$18,608,315		$18,000,000
Educ	Prevention of Steriod Abuse	110												
Educ	Substance Abuse Prevent (o)	1	$5,182,485		$5,200,485		$4,873,281		$4,645,520		$4,624,725		$4,486,200	
POLICE	DARE*	904		$147,461		$191,564		$228,130		$337,902		$277,701		$298,639
POLICE	DARE- Parent Training	904				$60,113		$40,391						
POLICE	Drug Free Schools (o) DARE	904		$2,786,276		$2,978,509		$2,089,535		$1,998,975		$1,787,603		$1,694,464
POLICE	Drug Free Schools DARE	1	$845,916		$610,536		$483,526		$294,396		$260,885		$252,880	
POLICE	Drug Free Schools DARE	11	$1,309,202											
	TOTAL		$13,270,201	$22,376,408	$13,499,036	$28,018,015	$12,127,844	$34,085,466	$9,219,045	$35,189,360	$9,346,460	$33,887,859	$9,955,280	$34,257,903

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Program Name : Health

Specific Name : Alcohol and Substance Abuse Prevention

TOTAL FY1990: $35,646,609 FY1991 : $41,517,061 FY1992 : $46,213,310 FY1993 $44,408,405 FY1994: $43,234,309 FY1995: $44,213,183

Program Name : Health

Specific Name : Alcohol and Substance Aubse Treatment

Dept	Line Name (Endnote #)	AC	FY1990 State	FY1990 Federal	FY1991 State	FY1991 Federal	FY1992 State	FY1992 Federal	FY1993 State	FY1993 Federal	FY1994 State	FY1994 Federal	FY1995 State	FY1995 Federal
DASA	Criminal Justice Interface	876		$1,894,814		$2,699,265		$2,786,222						
DASA	A & SA Treatment	1	$1,854,402		$1,319,288		$1,161,071		$59,974,575		$58,748,158		$50,442,210	
DASA	A & SA Treatment	646		$7,031,411		$2,249,573		$1,083,890		$6,019,961		$7,678,483		$20,187,600
DASA	A & SA Treatment	876		$15,611,028		$20,182,145		$21,110,785		$39,906,078				
DASA	Criminal Justice Interface	1	$3,509,216		$3,348,707		$2,943,196							
DASA	A & SA Treatment	368							$38,268		$592,359		$1,321,000	
DASA	Treatment	13										$36,408,396		$38,618,700
DASA	Community Based #16 Residential Treatment - Medicaid	1					$626,120	$626,120	$471,016	$471,016				
DASA	Community Based #17 Non-residential-Medicaid	1					$2,473,274	$2,473,274	$2,407,565	$2,407,565				
DASA	Drugged & Drunk Driv. Admin (o g)	276	$753,834		$1,082,082		$900,993		$910,497		$880,481		$920,000	
DASA	Grants In Aid	876				$9,477,215		$7,741,806						
DASA	Juvenile SA Treatment Administration (g)	910	$277,052		$264,647		$271,583		$304,112		$413,699		$280,000	
DASA	DCFS-Medicaid #18 Client	1											$1,673,560	$1,673,560

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Program Name : Health

Specific Name : Alcohol and Substance Aubse Treatment

Dept	Line Name (Endnote #)	A.C.	FY1990 State	FY1990 Federal	FY1991 State	FY1991 Federal	FY1992 State	FY1992 Federal	FY1993 State	FY1993 Federal	FY1994 State	FY1994 Federal	FY1995 State	FY1995 Federal
DASA	Prior Year Medicaid #19 Supplement	1											$13,400,000	$13,400,000
DASA	Outpatient Addiction #20 Local-Medicaid	1					$107,865	$107,865	$168,151	$168,119	$75,781	$75,781	$110,000	$110,000
DASA	Outpatient or #21 Residential Treatment - Medicaid not funded elsewhere	1					$370,888	$370,888	$279,253	$279,253				
DASA	Quality Incentive	876		$681,977										
DASA	Quality Incentive Int.	1	$800,418											
DASA	Residential Treatment	1	$41,751,893		$42,101,834		$36,591,863							
DASA	Residential Treatment for Homeless	876		$5,031,798		$7,680,962		$9,466,071						
DASA	School-Based Substance Abuse	1	$2,366,560											
DASA	Treatment of DCFS client	1											$10,115,500	
DASA	Community Based #22 Addiction Treatment - Medicaid	1							$8,032,634	$8,032,634	$11,494,596	$11,494,596	$21,040,900	$21,040,900
DPH	Smoking Cessation Program	63 *								$37,770				
DOC	Juvenile Treatment Program CJIA	547		$132,760		$23,376								
	TOTAL		$51,313,376	$30,383,787	$48,116,557	$42,302,536	$45,446,852	$45,766,920	$72,586,071	$57,322,397	$72,205,073	$57,657,257	$99,303,160	$95,030,750

TOTAL FY1990: $81,697,163 FY1991 : $90,419,093 FY1992 : $91,213,772 FY1993 $129,908,468 FY1994: $129,862,330 FY1995: $194,333,910

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Program Name : Nutrition

Specific Name : Women, Infants, and Children

Dept	Line Name (Endnote #)	A C	FY1990 State	FY1990 Federal	FY1991 State	FY1991 Federal	FY1992 State	FY1992 Federal	FY1993 State	FY1993 Federal	FY1994 State	FY1994 Federal	FY1995 State	FY1995 Federal
DPH	W I C program (o)	1	$2,161,477		$428,202		$116,638							
DPH	W I C Data processing	700		$1,466,209		$1,370,082		$1,407,745		$1,139,311		$947,588		$1,291,500
DPH	WIC (o)	700								$50,229		$58,758		$150,000
DPH	WIC - grants (sum)	700		$117,066,157		$133,428,406		$139,704,255		$145,948,568		$151,234,202		$176,500,000
DPH	WIC -(o)	700		$5,194,508		$4,762,247		$4,702,195		$4,938,720		$5,107,785		$6,457,100
DPH	WIC-Food Centers	700												$15,200,000
	TOTAL		$2,161,477	$123,756,874	$428,202	$139,560,735	$116,638	$145,814,195	$0	$152,076,828	$0	$157,348,333	$0	$199,598,600

TOTAL FY1990: $125,917,351 FY1991 : $139,988,937 FY1992 : $145,930,833 FY1993 $152,076,828 FY1994: $157,348,333 FY1995: $199,598,600

Program Name : Nutrition

Specific Name : Food Stamps

Dept	Line Name (Endnote #)	A C	FY1990 State	FY1990 Federal	FY1991 State	FY1991 Federal	FY1992 State	FY1992 Federal	FY1993 State	FY1993 Federal	FY1994 State	FY1994 Federal	FY1995 State	FY1995 Federal
Fdstmp	Food Stamps #7			$923,484,504		$1,022,223,561		$1,115,987,712		$1,111,134,015		$1,107,829,349		$1,104,505,861
	TOTAL		$0	$923,484,504	$0	$1,022,223,561	$0	$1,115,987,712	$0	$1,111,134,015	$0	$1,107,829,349	$0	$1,104,505,86

TOTAL FY1990: $923,484,504 FY1991 : $1,022,223,561 FY1992 : $1,115,987,712 FY1993 $1,111,134,015 FY1994: $1,107,829,349 FY1995: $1,104,505,861

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Program Name : Nutrition

Specific Name : School, Child Care, and Other Food Supplements

Dept	Line Name (Endnote #)	A C	FY1990 State	FY1990 Federal	FY1991 State	FY1991 Federal	FY1992 State	FY1992 Federal	FY1993 State	FY1993 Federal	FY1994 State	FY1994 Federal	FY1995 State	FY1995 Federal
DPA	USDA - Commodity Transportation Packaging	1	$343,289		$318,114		$306,671		$298,093		$291,968		$282,300	
DPA	USDA Surplus Transportation - Distribution	408		$3,036,037		$2,459,807		$2,347,710		$2,179,080		$2,044,905		$2,141,300
DPH	Free Medical Food Supplies	872		$506,350		$408,110								
DPH	Grants for Summer Food Insepect	1	$10,511		$9,477		$10,863		$10,454		$13,890			
DPH	Infant Mortortality-Food Supplement	1	$5,202,422		$4,969,478		$4,345,324							
DPH	Nutrition - for Infant Mortality (g)	1	$2,190,946		$2,119,634		$1,990,267							
DPH	Pregnancy Nutrition Surveillance	63		$1,424		$19,117		$17,729						
DPH	Summer Food Inspection	63												$25,000
Educ	Free Lunch Breakfast(SFG)	1	$13,898,252		$13,031,406		$12,144,963		$13,505,841		$13,355,019		$13,778,000	
Educ	Free Lunch Breakfast(SFG)	7	$1,723,288		$1,728,387		$1,749,536							
Educ	Nutrition Education(SFG)	410		$246,201		$233,599		$349,147		$459,652		$461,598		$650,000
Educ	School lunch breakfast milk(SFG)	410		$215,180,427		$223,805,326		$225,920,442		$278,957,294		$255,567,976		$314,800,000
	TOTAL		$23,368,708	$218,970,438	$22,176,496	$226,925,980	$20,547,624	$228,635,028	$13,814,388	$281,596,007	$13,660,877	$258,074,479	$14,060,300	$317,616,300
	TOTAL		FY1990: $242,339,146		FY1991 : $249,102,455		FY1992 : $249,182,652		FY1993 $295,410,395		FY1994: $271,735,356		FY1995: $331,676,600	

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Program Name : Adolsecent Health and Prevention

Specific Name : Parents Too Soon

Dept	Line Name (Endnote #)	A.C.	FY1990 State	FY1990 Federal	FY1991 State	FY1991 Federal	FY1992 State	FY1992 Federal	FY1993 State	FY1993 Federal	FY1994 State	FY1994 Federal	FY1995 State	FY1995 Federal
DCFS	Parents Too Soon (o)	220				$163,959		$158,061		$153,640		$150,482		$149,200
DCFS	Parents Too Soon (o)	1	$4,737,682		$4,550,056		$4,613,647		$4,484,594		$5,749,682		$4,371,000	
DCFS	Parents Too Soon From DPA*	566		$3,899,740		$3,646,629		$3,508,852		$3,260,208		$3,366,270		$3,244,389
DPA	Parents Too Soon(o) #23	1	$482,712	$639,874	$551,420	$551,420	$400,962	$531,507	$298,241	$396,343	$342,899	$454,541	$346,967	$459,933
DPH	Parents Too Soon - Fund Fnd	896	$42,078		$28,172									
DPH	Parents Too Soon - from SSIG	63		$324,556		$326,148		$318,468		$309,685				
	TOTAL		$5,262,472	$4,864,170	$5,129,650	$4,688,156	$5,014,609	$4,516,878	$4,782,835	$4,118,876	$6,092,581	$3,971,293	$4,717,967	$3,853,522
	TOTAL		FY1990: $10,126,642		FY1991 : $9,817,805		FY1992 : $9,531,488		FY1993 $8,901,712		FY1994: $10,063,874		FY1995: $8,571,489	

Program Name : Adolsecent Health and Prevention

Specific Name : Adolescent Health

Dept	Line Name (Endnote #)	A.C.	FY1990 State	FY1990 Federal	FY1991 State	FY1991 Federal	FY1992 State	FY1992 Federal	FY1993 State	FY1993 Federal	FY1994 State	FY1994 Federal	FY1995 State	FY1995 Federal
DMHDD	Teen Suicide (85-92#)	876		$117,640		$136,847		$223,985		$217,947		$213,467		$206,400
DPH	Statewide Adolescent Health Screens*	448							$10,589		$3,015		$2,915	
	TOTAL		$0	$117,640	$0	$136,847	$0	$223,985	$10,589	$217,947	$3,015	$213,467	$2,915	$206,400
	TOTAL		FY1990: $117,640		FY1991 : $136,847		FY1992 : $223,985		FY1993 $228,536		FY1994: $216,482		FY1995: $209,315	

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Program Name : Adolsecent Health and Prevention

Specific Name : Unmarried Parents

Dept	Line Name (Endnote #)	AC	FY1990 State	FY1990 Federal	FY1991 State	FY1991 Federal	FY1992 State	FY1992 Federal	FY1993 State	FY1993 Federal	FY1994 State	FY1994 Federal	FY1995 State	FY1995 Federal
DCFS	Unmarried Mothers	1	$153,827		$110,595		$80,664							
DPH	TITLE XX-Unmarried parents	63		$707,813		$676,119		$822,179		$881,713		$863,596		$835,000
	TOTAL		$153,827	$707,813	$110,595	$676,119	$80,664	$822,179	$0	$881,713	$0	$863,596	$0	$835,000

TOTAL FY1990: $861,639 FY1991 : $786,715 FY1992 : $882,843 FY1993 $881,713 FY1994: $863,596 FY1995: $835,000

Program Name : Children with Disabilities

Specific Name : Early Intervention

Dept	Line Name (Endnote #)	AC	FY1990 State	FY1990 Federal	FY1991 State	FY1991 Federal	FY1992 State	FY1992 Federal	FY1993 State	FY1993 Federal	FY1994 State	FY1994 Federal	FY1995 State	FY1995 Federal
DCFS	Early Intervention-State Board of Education	586		$47,862										
DMHDD	Federal Funds for Early Intervention	1											$2,554,100	
DORS	Lekotek Centers	1	$683,847		$675,100		$660,644		$632,798		$612,154		$600,000	
DORS	Lekotek Centers	366							$30,373					
DPA	Early Intervention-ISBE*	408				$12,037		$4,691		$26,671		$31,909		$35,057
Educ	Education for Low Incidence Handicap(SFG)	1	$976,191		$894,619		$824,091		$1,583,916		$1,551,370		$1,500,000	

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Program Name : Children with Disabilities

Specific Name : Early Intervention

Dept	Line Name (Endnote #)	A.C.	FY1990 State	FY1990 Federal	FY1991 State	FY1991 Federal	FY1992 State	FY1992 Federal	FY1993 State	FY1993 Federal	FY1994 State	FY1994 Federal	FY1995 State	FY1995 Federal
Educ	Education for Low Incidence Handicap(SFG)	7	$793,340		$795,680		$805,406							
Educ	Handicap Infant/Toddler (g)	561		$3,343,352		$3,962,623		$3,382,183		$6,416,656		$8,302,642		$16,100,000
	TOTAL		$2,453,378	$3,391,215	$2,365,398	$3,974,660	$2,280,140	$3,386,874	$2,247,087	$6,445,326	$2,163,524	$8,334,550	$4,654,100	$16,135,057
	TOTAL		FY1990: $5,844,593		FY1991: $6,340,058		FY1992: $5,667,014		FY1993: $8,692,413		FY1994: $10,498,074		FY1995: $20,789,157	

Program Name : Children with Disabilities

Specific Name : Community Services

Dept	Line Name (Endnote #)	A.C.	FY1990 State	FY1990 Federal	FY1991 State	FY1991 Federal	FY1992 State	FY1992 Federal	FY1993 State	FY1993 Federal	FY1994 State	FY1994 Federal	FY1995 State	FY1995 Federal
DCFS	Added Persons-Travel	61		$11,011		$6,792		$3,245		$2,316				$22,000
DMHDD	Child & Adolescent Intensive Mental Health	1	$1,850,828											
DMHDD	Community Support Mentally Ill Children	876		$2,399,836		$2,625,052		$2,966,336		$2,863,361		$2,824,114		$2,730,600
DMHDD	Community Support Families-Mentally Ill	876		$11,568,583		$11,621,430		$12,484,224		$12,184,855		$8,094,427		$9,826,500
DMHDD	Community Based Child & Adolescent Dev. Dis.	1	$1,165,436		$1,050,198		$1,044,815		$1,015,165		$33,113,197		$33,829,600	
DMHDD	Community Support Mentally Ill Children	1	$1,120,703		$10,873,322		$4,793,326		$4,659,248		$16,147,071		$17,981,200	
DMHDD	Family Assistance Dev. Dis. M.H.	1	$1,834,836		$795,413		$1,306,283		$1,369,959		$2,025,582		$3,113,376	

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FY1990 - FY1994 are expenditures and FY1995 is the appropriated amount.

Program Name : Children with Disabilities

Specific Name : Community Services

Dept	Line Name (Endnote #)	A.C.	FY1990 State	FY1990 Federal	FY1991 State	FY1991 Federal	FY1992 State	FY1992 Federal	FY1993 State	FY1993 Federal	FY1994 State	FY1994 Federal	FY1995 State	FY1995 Federal
DMHDD	Home Assistance M.H. Dev. Dis.	1	$4,818,671		$644,962		$1,943,193		$2,984,754		$4,368,227		$4,641,600	
DMHDD	Gov's Council on Dev. Dis.	662		$3,325,702										
DMHDD	Institute for Juvenile Research	1	$2,333,214		$2,408,790		$2,259,677							
DMHDD	POS Child and Adolescent M.H. (g)	1					$5,691,114		$6,018,985		$7,032,889		$7,833,800	
DORS	IRFC-General Operations	1	$4,564,538		$4,595,980		$4,435,634		$4,526,528		$4,350,145		$4,554,700	
DORS	IRFC-Maintenance and Travel-aided persons	1	$3,342		$1,953		$2,009		$2,628		$2,649		$4,700	
DORS	IRFC-Secondary Transition	81		$23,958		$31,789		$26,664		$21,574		$24,030		$48,400
DORS	IRFC-Federal Asst. - Education	798		$119,554		$81,096		$71,210		$95,872		$78,211		$145,000
DORS	ISD-Maintenance & Travel-aided persons	1			$43,307		$41,932		$40,759		$39,780		$39,600	
DORS	ISD-Federal Asst. - Elementary and Secondary	798		$240,372		$255,264		$274,464		$261,215		$214,339		$357,000
DORS	ISD-Secondary Transition Program	81		$13,085		$14,397		$17,981		$21,818		$25,029		$50,000
DORS	ISV-General Operations	1	$5,111,770		$5,292,150		$5,049,503		$5,185,816		$5,541,310		$5,835,700	
DORS	ISV-Maintenance & Travel-aided persons	1	$21,706		$20,704		$19,973		$19,364		$19,016		$18,400	
DORS	ISV-Secondary Transition	81		$13,704		$12,045		$8,220		$11,141		$10,904		$42,900
DORS	ISV Federal Asst. - Education	798		$206,981		$218,042		$155,962		$113,727		$73,328		$248,000
DORS	ISD-General Operations	1	$9,788,364		$9,626,474		$9,398,903		$9,636,675		$10,305,084		$10,911,600	

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FY1990 - FY1994 are expenditures and FY1995 is the appropriated amount.

Program Name : Children with Disabilities

Specific Name : Community Services

Dept	Line Name (Endnote #)	A C	FY1990 State	FY1990 Federal	FY1991 State	FY1991 Federal	FY1992 State	FY1992 Federal	FY1993 State	FY1993 Federal	FY1994 State	FY1994 Federal	FY1995 State	FY1995 Federal
DPH	U of I Crippled Child	872	*	$7,281,783		$5,344,862		$8,644,323		$8,248,583		$5,705,093		$7,800,000
Educ	Deaf Blind Center	561		$233,578		$289,266		$223,132		$215,096		$210,686		$222,000
Educ	Recordings for the Blind(SFG)	1			$89,022									
Educ	Residential Svcs Dist Child (o)	1	$164,213		$164,099		$164,905							
Educ	Residential Svcs Dist Child (o)	7	$26,071		$25,987		$26,398							
Educ	Rock Center(SFG)	1	$3,160,265		$3,194,101		$3,069,645		$3,194,970		$3,129,320		$3,325,700	
Educ	Rock Center(SFG)	7	$214,821		$215,457		$218,027							
DORS	Home Services (g)	1			$56,254,619		$71,176,865		$75,632,643		$89,072,209		$100,674,500	
DORS	Disability Determination (o)	486		$30,323,408		$30,269,168		$33,415,082		$37,325,899		$38,509,007		$49,639,300
DORS	Disability Determination (g)	486		$10,557,633		$10,536,320		$13,401,693		$14,977,701		$15,557,851		$19,586,100
	TOTAL		$36,168,779	$66,319,191	$94,296,537	$61,304,523	$110,642,200	$71,692,526	$114,267,114	$76,363,168	$175,146,479	$71,328,019	$192,763,476	$90,726,800

TOTAL FY1990: $102,487,970 FY1991: $155,601,060 FY1992: $182,334,726 FY1993: $190,650,282 FY1994: $246,474,498 FY1995: $283,490,276

Program Name : Children with Disabilities

Specific Name : Residential Centers

Dept	Line Name (Endnote #)	A C	FY1990 State	FY1990 Federal	FY1991 State	FY1991 Federal	FY1992 State	FY1992 Federal	FY1993 State	FY1993 Federal	FY1994 State	FY1994 Federal	FY1995 State	FY1995 Federal
DMHDD	Adolf Meyer (o g) Mental Health	1	$10,179,239		$10,409,853		$9,600,883		$8,786,671		$8,392,945		$8,611,600	

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FY1990 - FY 1994 are expenditures and FY 1995 is the appropriated amount.

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Program Name : Children with Disabilities

Specific Name : Residential Centers

Dept	Line Name (Endnote #)	A C	FY1990 State	FY1990 Federal	FY1991 State	FY1991 Federal	FY1992 State	FY1992 Federal	FY1993 State	FY1993 Federal	FY1994 State	FY1994 Federal	FY1995 State	FY1995 Federal
DMHDD	Andrew McFarland (o g)	1	$9,997,680		$9,937,460		$9,966,667		$10,000,220		$10,798,258		$10,889,400	
DMHDD	Chicago Read (o g)	1	$43,814,624		$43,444,075		$43,849,932		$41,360,603		$39,819,626		$30,352,700	
DMHDD	Clyde Choat MHDC (o g)	1	$26,294,624		$26,005,689		$24,024,500		$23,518,915		$24,376,823		$24,371,000	
DMHDD	George Zeller (o g)	1	$16,602,185		$16,926,227		$15,309,345		$14,139,206		$14,071,202		$13,465,900	
DMHDD	H Douglas Singer (o g)	1	$14,328,666		$14,412,104		$13,310,194		$13,121,026		$13,127,614		$12,936,600	
DMHDD	ISPI (O)	1	$21,302,198		$21,142,759		$18,737,538		$18,224,601		$17,240,023		$11,868,000	
DMHDD	Illinois Institute of Developmental Disabilities (o)	1	$2,828,854		$2,732,987		$2,522,895							
DMHDD	ISPI (o)	662		$50,429		$38,656								
DMHDD	Illinois Planning Council (o)	662				$287,514								
DPA	Developmental Disabilities Long Term Care-Medicaid #33	344					$4,459,537	$4,459,537	$4,640,876	$4,640,876	$2,651,758	$2,651,758	$22,222,344	$22,222,344
DPA	Developmental Disabilities Long Term Care-Medicaid #34	1											$22,192,000	$22,192,000
	TOTAL		$145,348,030	$50,429	$145,011,153	$326,170	$141,781,480	$4,459,537	$133,812,117	$4,640,876	$130,478,248	$2,651,758	$156,909,544	$44,414,344

TOTAL FY1990 : $145,398,459 FY1991 : $145,337,323 FY1992 : $146,241,027 FY1993 : $138,452,993 FY1994 : $133,130,006 FY1995 : $201,323,888

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FY 1990 - FY 1994 are expenditures and FY 1995 is the appropriated amount.

Program Name : Early Childhood Care and Education Specific Name : State Pre-Kindergarten

Dept	Line Name (Endnote #)	A/C	FY1990 State	FY1990 Federal	FY1991 State	FY1991 Federal	FY1992 State	FY1992 Federal	FY1993 State	FY1993 Federal	FY1994 State	FY1994 Federal	FY1995 State	FY1995 Federal
Educ	Preschool program (I-S(SFG)	1	$39,569,632		$54,041,275		$60,599,994		$79,798,959		$90,722,983		$92,719,400	
Educ	Preschool program (I-S(SFG)	7	$16,892,417		$16,942,763		$17,150,015							
	TOTAL		$56,462,049	$0	$70,984,038	$0	$77,750,009	$0	$79,798,959	$0	$90,722,983	$0	$92,719,400	$0

TOTAL FY1990: $56,462,049 FY1991: $70,984,038 FY1992: $77,750,009 FY1993: $79,798,959 FY1994: $90,722,983 FY1995: $92,719,400

Program Name : Early Childhood Care and Education Specific Name : Head Start

Dept	Line Name (Endnote #)	A/C	FY1990 State	FY1990 Federal	FY1991 State	FY1991 Federal	FY1992 State	FY1992 Federal	FY1993 State	FY1993 Federal	FY1994 State	FY1994 Federal	FY1995 State	FY1995 Federal
HdStrt	Head Start #27			$87,106,938		$99,818,114		$108,471,896		$124,358,883		$140,142,011		$136,843,810
	TOTAL		$0	$87,106,938	$0	$99,818,114	$0	$108,471,896	$0	$124,358,883	$0	$140,142,011	$0	$136,843,810

TOTAL FY1990: $87,106,938 FY1991: $99,818,114 FY1992: $108,471,896 FY1993: $124,358,883 FY1994: $140,142,011 FY1995: $136,843,810

* Indicates that this is a state appropriated item. FY1995 figures are estimates.
"A/C" stands for Appropriation Fund Code.
FY1990 - FY1994 are expenditures and FY1995 is the appropriated amount.

Program Name : Early Childhood Care and Education

Specific Name : Child Care

Dept	Line Name (Endnote #)	A C	FY1990 State	FY1990 Federal	FY1991 State	FY1991 Federal	FY1992 State	FY1992 Federal	FY1993 State	FY1993 Federal	FY1994 State	FY1994 Federal	FY1995 State	FY1995 Federal
DCFS	Child Care Expansion abuse and neglect	115							$82,183					
DCFS	Child Care and Development for At Risk Children(g) #24	66					$10,885,253		$29,977,662		$30,496,368		$48,669,356	
DCFS	Comprehensive Child Development Personal Host* (o)	566								$441,321		$1,223,304		$1,182,797
DCFS	Consolidated Day Care	1	$26,619,683		$28,198,146		$24,914,505		$25,639,682		$28,294,151		$28,300,300	
DCFS	Day Care Provider training	1	$222,994		$211,598		$217,592		$211,505		$210,573		$208,900	
DCFS	Day Care-Infant Mortality	1	$981,189		$1,139,200		$1,150,688		$1,157,900		$1,066,529		$1,125,100	
DCFS	Dependent Care Schoolage Day Care	566		$373,596		$656,743		$674,067		$389,497		$487,827		$896,600
DCFS	Extended Day Care Operations	1	$374,515		$366,423		$460,564		$486,842		$563,985		$1,539,000	
DCFS	Extended Day Care-DPA	582	$2,407,470											
DCFS	Local Effort Day Care	616		$21,509,339		$20,925,837		$22,210,491		$22,199,480		$21,832,926		$21,200,000
DCFS	Migrant Day Care (Head Start)	566		$585,145		$796,674		$714,271		$844,180		$1,188,901		$1,300,000
DCFS	Office of Child Development	1									$247,722		$639,700	
DCFS	Protective and Family Maintenance Day Care	1	$6,738,514		$7,193,242		$6,637,837		$6,338,619		$6,292,416		$6,360,500	
DCFS	Recruit and Train Day Care Providers* (o)	566						$680,549		$115,382				

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FY 1990 - FY 1994 are expenditures and FY 1995 is the appropriated amount.

Program Name : Early Childhood Care and Education

Specific Name : Child Care

Dept	Line Name (Endnote #)	A C	FY1990 State	FY1990 Federal	FY1991 State	FY1991 Federal	FY1992 State	FY1992 Federal	FY1993 State	FY1993 Federal	FY1994 State	FY1994 Federal	FY1995 State	FY1995 Federal
DCFS	Title-IV At-Risk Child Care (g)	566						$767,002		$2,859,252		$4,683,031		$5,000,000
DPA	Child Care Demo Grant	408				$913,080		$828,162						
DPA	Extended Child Care #25 (o)	1	$2,104,515	$2,104,515	$2,809,727	$2,809,727	$2,371,364	$2,371,364	$2,444,929	$2,444,929	$5,554,321	$5,554,321	$5,983,550	$5,983,550
DPA	Title IV-A At-Risk Child Care	408						$7,589,089		$16,166,036		$14,715,996		$17,966,000
Educ	Even Start	561												$4,063,500
	TOTAL		$39,448,879	$24,572,595	$39,948,337	$26,102,061	$46,627,804	$35,834,995	$68,339,321	$45,460,091	$72,716,045	$49,686,305	$92,816,405	$57,582,447
	TOTAL		FY1990:	$64,021,475	FY1991 :	$66,050,398	FY1992 :	$82,462,799	FY1993	$111,799,412	FY1994:	$122,402,350	FY1995:	$150,408,852

Program Name : Early Childhood Care and Education

Specific Name : Child Care Resource and Referral

Dept	Line Name (Endnote #)	A C	FY1990 State	FY1990 Federal	FY1991 State	FY1991 Federal	FY1992 State	FY1992 Federal	FY1993 State	FY1993 Federal	FY1994 State	FY1994 Federal	FY1995 State	FY1995 Federal
DCFS	American Express Grant	582	$37,815											
DCFS	Child Care Resource #26 & Referral	1	$343,881				$1,028,031		$1,018,879		$1,014,556		$1,006,400	
DCFS	Child Care Resource and Referral (CCDBG)	66					$3,032,176		$2,970,836		$2,963,509		$2,940,645	
	TOTAL		$381,696	$0	$0	$0	$4,060,207	$0	$3,989,715	$0	$3,978,065	$0	$3,947,045	$0
	TOTAL		FY1990:	$381,696	FY1991 :	$0	FY1992 :	$4,060,207	FY1993	$3,989,715	FY1994:	$3,978,065	FY1995:	$3,947,045

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Program Name : Education

Specific Name : General Education

Dept	Line Name (Endnote #)	A C	FY1990 State	FY1990 Federal	FY1991 State	FY1991 Federal	FY1992 State	FY1992 Federal	FY1993 State	FY1993 Federal	FY1994 State	FY1994 Federal	FY1995 State	FY1995 Federal
Educ	General State Aid(SFG)	7	$166,208,767		$166,705,127		$159,377,567		$279,788,850		$377,464,422		$2,285,334,600	
Educ	General State Aid(SFG)	412	$2,279,344,059		$2,206,726,959		$2,131,386,835		$1,959,660,839		$1,883,744,651			
Educ	Private Tuition(SFG)	1	$24,021,151		$24,727,715		$22,221,442		$24,233,810		$24,278,800		$24,700,000	
Educ	Private Tuition(SFG)	7	$2,669,161		$2,677,095		$2,709,853							
Educ	Public Transportation(SFG)	1	$130,500,334		$124,050,998		$112,695,211		$123,862,238		$134,787,045		$132,000,000	
Educ	Public Transportation(SFG)	7	$14,510,156		$14,553,470		$14,731,408							
Educ	Reimburse Parent for transportation(SFG)	1	$6,549,389		$6,193,366		$5,536,268		$10,393,129				$8,000,000	
Educ	Reimburse Parent for transportation(SFG)	7	$8,828,309		$8,854,347		$8,962,991							
Educ	Summer School(SFG)	7	$385,640		$386,740		$391,514		$2,873,329		$2,796,603		$2,704,000	
Educ	Summer School(SFG)	412	$3,099,511		$3,057,299		$2,895,724							
Educ	Tax Equivalent Grant(SFG)	412	$494,761		$494,356		$489,718		$476,020				$152,800	
	TOTAL		$2,636,611,236	$0	$2,558,427,472	$0	$2,461,398,530	$0	$2,401,321,216	$0	$2,423,071,520	$0	$2,452,891,400	$0

TOTAL FY1990: $2,636,611,236 FY1991: $2,558,427,473 FY1992: $2,461,398,530 FY1993: $2,401,321,216 FY1994: $2,423,071,520 FY1995: $2,452,891,400

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Program Name : Education

Specific Name : Special Education

Dept	Line Name (Endnote #)	A C	FY1990 State	FY1990 Federal	FY1991 State	FY1991 Federal	FY1992 State	FY1992 Federal	FY1993 State	FY1993 Federal	FY1994 State	FY1994 Federal	FY1995 State	FY1995 Federal
Educ	Chapter 2 (g)	561		$22,802,534		$19,423,446		$17,946,622		$17,139,978		$16,267,694		$17,000,000
Educ	Extraordinary Special Education(SFG)	1	$61,915,545		$61,129,615		$80,237,919		$85,817,415		$67,275,831		$76,922,000	
Educ	Extraordinary Special Education(SFG)	7	$7,361,250		$7,363,224		$7,473,522							
Educ	Handicap Special Ed #28 Medicaid	355					$57,793	$57,793	$1,170,092	$1,170,092	$1,770,220	$1,770,220	$50,000,000	$50,000,000
Educ	IDEA-Special Ed-PL 94-142 (g)	561		$89,564,166		$70,809,534		$77,727,630		$78,996,125		$85,461,645		$85,000,000
Educ	Pre-School (g)	561		$9,404,469		$11,680,977		$14,845,256		$18,393,912		$18,582,295		$19,000,000
Educ	Regular Education Initiative-Special Education(SFG)	1							$1,236,722		$1,113,785		$1,200,000	
Educ	Special Education Personnel(SFG)	1	$206,814,201		$197,674,776		$182,412,345		$199,151,049		$198,667,390		$197,908,000	
Educ	Special Education Personnel materials(SFG)	7	$23,121,875		$23,190,896		$22,489,669							
Educ	Special Education Transport(SFG)	1	$104,192,831		$104,175,229		$96,868,141		$108,500,469		$108,173,918		$120,000,000	
Educ	Special Education Transport(SFG)	7	$11,578,043		$11,612,576		$11,754,644							
Educ	Special Education Orphanages(SFG)	1	$46,251,300		$47,683,084		$47,698,076		$46,641,894		$52,368,868		$56,900,800	
Educ	Special Educ-Carnegie	122			$45,089		$110,713		$56,387		$27,973		$30,000	
	TOTAL		$461,235,045	$101,771,169	$452,904,499	$101,913,957	$432,082,823	$110,577,300	$422,574,028	$115,700,107	$429,397,986	$122,081,854	$502,960,800	$171,000,000

TOTAL FY1990: $563,006,213 FY1991 : $564,818,446 FY1992 : $542,660,123 FY1993 $538,274,135 FY1994: $551,479,840 FY1995: $673,960,800

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FY1990 - FY1994 are expenditures and FY1995 is the appropriated amount.

Program Name : Education

Specific Name : Federal Chapter 1

Dept	Line Name (Endnote #)	A C	FY1990 State	FY1990 Federal	FY1991 State	FY1991 Federal	FY1992 State	FY1992 Federal	FY1993 State	FY1993 Federal	FY1994 State	FY1994 Federal	FY1995 State	FY1995 Federal
Educ	Chapter 1 (g)	561		$213,477,600		$270,074,881		$305,256,929		$332,651,733		$323,395,189		$366,038,300
	TOTAL		$0	$213,477,600	$0	$270,074,881	$0	$305,256,929	$0	$332,651,733	$0	$323,395,189	$0	$366,038,300

TOTAL FY1990: $213,477,600 FY1991 : $270,074,881 FY1992 : $305,256,929 FY1993 $332,651,733 FY1994: $323,395,189 FY1995: $366,038,300

Program Name : Education

Specific Name : Language Assistance

Dept	Line Name (Endnote #)	A C	FY1990 State	FY1990 Federal	FY1991 State	FY1991 Federal	FY1992 State	FY1992 Federal	FY1993 State	FY1993 Federal	FY1994 State	FY1994 Federal	FY1995 State	FY1995 Federal
Educ	Bilingual Educ-Chicago(SFG)	1	$14,409,529		$17,017,700		$15,322,263		$29,156,094		$30,821,168		$30,900,000	
Educ	Bilingual Educ-Chicago(SFG)	7	$14,452,705		$14,466,887		$14,673,181							
Educ	Bilingual Educ -downstate(SFG)	1	$6,617,457		$5,488,399		$4,310,453		$21,395,538		$22,558,777		$22,800,000	
Educ	Bilingual Educ -downstate(SFG)	7	$17,435,427		$17,487,490		$17,701,328							
Educ	English Literacy (g)	561						$279,622						
Educ	English Literacy(SFG)	561		$47,188		$205,090								
Educ	Foreign Asst. (g)	561								$288,378		$423,007		$600,000
Educ	Foreign Language Assistance(SFG)	561												
	TOTAL		$52,915,119	$47,188	$54,469,477	$205,090	$52,007,224	$279,622	$50,551,632	$288,378	$53,379,945	$423,007	$53,700,000	$600,000

TOTAL FY1990: $52,962,306 FY1991 : $54,674,566 FY1992 : $52,286,846 FY1993 $50,840,010 FY1994: $53,802,953 FY1995: $54,300,000

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FY1990 - FY1994 are expenditures and FY1995 is the appropriated amount.

Program Name : Education

Specific Name : Other Educational Improvements

Dept	Line Name (Endnote #)	AC	FY1990 State	FY1990 Federal	FY1991 State	FY1991 Federal	FY1992 State	FY1992 Federal	FY1993 State	FY1993 Federal	FY1994 State	FY1994 Federal	FY1995 State	FY1995 Federal
DCFS	Department Scholarship Program	1	$93,062		$89,407		$86,106		$84,473		$177,683		$176,400	
DCFS	Scholarship Assistance	566		$24,457		$30,003		$56,615		$10,200		$45,712		$127,600
Educ	Arts progs K-6(SFG)	1	$589,400		$563,005		$651,473		$509,704		$514,863		$499,700	
Educ	Career Comprs. Pilot(SFG)	1	$983,741											
Educ	Christopher Elementary life safety(SFG)	1	$353,906											
Educ	College Prep transition programs(SFG)	1	$3,539,063											
Educ	Develop Consumer Education(o)	1	$176,953		$167,227		$162,841		$157,441		$154,631		$150,000	
Educ	Develop Local Asmt Test (o)	1	$1,637,170		$1,584,035									
Educ	Driver Educ Progs (g)	31	$16,865,166		$16,896,562		$16,291,379		$15,830,924		$16,288,775		$15,750,000	
Educ	Distribution to Chaney-Monq for any purpose(SFG)	1									$31,027			
Educ	EEO scholarships(SFG)	1	$311,320		$289,943		$297,763							
Educ	Education Choice Initiative (o)	1			$2,582,178		$2,302,587		$2,257,292		$5,101,351		$5,504,000	
Educ	Education Research(SFG)	561												
Educ	Educational Service Centers(SFG)	1	$10,070,992		$9,680,619		$8,995,798		$8,744,062		$8,482,479		$9,747,600	
Educ	Evaluation Reform (o)	1	$88,359		$162,381		$162,515		$158,075		$155,136			
Educ	Farmland Hold Harmless(SFG)	412	$1,057,236											

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Program Name : Education

Specific Name : Other Educational Improvements

Dept	Line Name (Endnote #)	A C	FY1990 State	FY1990 Federal	FY1991 State	FY1991 Federal	FY1992 State	FY1992 Federal	FY1993 State	FY1993 Federal	FY1994 State	FY1994 Federal	FY1995 State	FY1995 Federal
Educ	Federal Reim. for Proj at Champ-Ford(SFG)	1									$113,410			
Educ	Gifted Reimbursement(SFG)	1	$11,644,341		$11,122,953		$10,928,055		$10,622,375		$18,041,430		$19,695,800	
Educ	Goals 2000 (g)	561												$4,000,000
Educ	High Impact Training(SFG)	1	$1,532,768		$1,481,211									
Educ	Hispanic After School (g)	1	$113,958		$112,574		$108,524		$105,489					
Educ	Hispanic Career Council (g)	1	$29,256		$28,172		$27,158		$26,389					
Educ	Hispanic Night School(g)	1	$100,223		$112,349		$107,764		$105,489					
Educ	Hispanic Prog-Carenge	122									$147,567		$15,000	
Educ	Hispanic Summer School (g)	1	$117,261		$112,574		$108,524		$105,489					
Educ	Hispanic Tutorial (g)	1	$56,743		$54,090		$45,626		$52,586					
Educ	Ill Scholars Program (e)	1							$263,986		$368,502		$516,000	
Educ	Ill Youth Apprentice (g)	392										$168,316		$228,000
Educ	Illinois Alliance Essential Schools	110							$75,183		$1,018		$232,000	
Educ	Immigration Reform and Control (g)	236		$12,298,360		$10,318,596		$6,650,736		$257,439				
Educ	Immigrant Assistance (g)	561		$1,470,480		$1,464,925		$1,781,257		$1,481,701		$1,636,561		$1,800,000
Educ	Learning Objectives test(SFG)	1	$2,052,364		$1,988,300		$1,943,989		$1,883,593		$1,835,774		$2,000,000	
Educ	Math and Science equipment(SFG)	Bld III	$1,174,143		$242,051		$1,213,323		$714,029		$483,626			

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Program Name : Education

Specific Name : Other Educational Improvements

Dept	Line Name (Endnote #)	AC	FY1990 State	FY1990 Federal	FY1991 State	FY1991 Federal	FY1992 State	FY1992 Federal	FY1993 State	FY1993 Federal	FY1994 State	FY1994 Federal	FY1995 State	FY1995 Federal
Educ	Math and science school(SFG)	1	$3,657		$2,930		$5,106							
Educ	McKinney Homeless (g)	561								$1,044,012		$1,034,247		$100,000
Educ	Migratory Children (g)	561		$2,372,941		$2,076,588		$1,963,869		$1,676,522		$1,660,770		$2,415,000
Educ	Minority Transition Program (o)	1	$117,989		$112,687		$217,266		$211,189		$206,849		$300,000	
Educ	National Assmt of Educ (o)	1	$164,920											
Educ	Orphanages and state owned housing(SFG)	412	$1,631,036		$1,649,506		$1,618,199		$1,572,934		$5,281,587			
Educ	Planning grants 2nd language(SFG)	1	$588,546		$544,389		$526,327		$527,972		$517,123		$500,000	
Educ	Vocational Education-Academy	1											$600,000	
Educ	Program -Dropout Alterative(SFG)	1	$17,357,804		$18,128,113		$16,786,561		$18,358,960		$17,910,998		$17,480,000	
Educ	Program-Dropout Alterative(SFG)	7	$2,149,037		$2,155,469		$2,181,787							
Educ	Promote Scientific Literacy (o)	1	$11,261,769		$11,211,102		$10,527,850		$10,210,451		$9,966,879		$9,783,000	
Educ	Referral Grant(SFG)	1	$129,766											
Educ	Regional and local staff development(SFG)	1	$3,659,745		$3,484,505		$3,386,094		$3,292,011		$4,209,538		$12,000,000	
Educ	Reorganization Incentives(SFG)	7	$4,401,414		$4,414,496		$4,468,514							
Educ	Reorganization Incentives(SFG)	412	$6,842,541		$2,346,898		$2,049,472		$8,869,930		$18,274,103		$16,000,000	
Educ	Report cards(SFG)	1	$1,063,724		$1,031,758		$1,086,114		$1,055,944		$1,121,387		$113,600	
Educ	Scholorship to retrain teachers(SFG)	1	$567,076		$542,473		$589,660							

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Program Name : Education

Specific Name : Other Educational Improvements

Dept	Line Name (Endnote #)	A.C.	FY1990 State	FY1990 Federal	FY1991 State	FY1991 Federal	FY1992 State	FY1992 Federal	FY1993 State	FY1993 Federal	FY1994 State	FY1994 Federal	FY1995 State	FY1995 Federal
Educ	State Program for Agri Education(SFG)	1	$1,105,013		$1,171,940		$1,129,784		$1,097,020		$11,187,032		$1,081,600	
Educ	Student Apprentice System (o)	1									$511,381		$1,000,000	
Educ	Student Internships(SFG)	1	$153,241		$146,360		$141,114		$137,167		$134,349		$129,900	
Educ	Summer Prog. Remedial Gifted(SFG)	1	$17,695,313		$16,900,957		$2,882,362							
Educ	Teacher Aids/Libr materials(SFG)	1	$47,602,514		$45,408,517		$43,602,499		$42,388,445		$45,085,245		$45,389,500	
Educ	Teacher Aids/Libr materials(SFG)	7	$1,224,398		$1,228,058		$1,243,088							
Educ	Textbook Program(SFG)	1	$13,718,468		$12,972,365		$5,754,512		$5,560,253		$8,256,509		$8,000,000	
Educ	Textbook Program(SFG)	412	$1,088,498		$1,098,919									
Educ	Title II math science	561		$3,857,696		$5,889,563		$6,318,535		$7,390,764		$8,171,123		$8,500,000
Educ	Traineeships in math sci. sciences(SFG)	1	$29,492		$25,580		$24,225							
Educ	Transition For Refugee Kids (g)	561		$814,692										
Educ	Tuf I Reim. for Prog st Chang Fund(SFG)	1									$761			
Educ	Upgrade Voc Ed Programs(SFG)	bid ill												
Educ	Urban Education Prtnrshp	1							$389,369		$454,899		$750,000	
Educ	Urban Education McArthr (g)	120												
Educ	Vocation Applied Technology (g)	561				$40,505,299		$38,457,853		$42,266,167		$40,263,589		$46,956,600

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Program Name : Education

Specific Name : Other Educational Improvements

Dept	Line Name (Endnote #)	A C	FY1990 State	FY1990 Federal	FY1991 State	FY1991 Federal	FY1992 State	FY1992 Federal	FY1993 State	FY1993 Federal	FY1994 State	FY1994 Federal	FY1995 State	FY1995 Federal
Educ	Vocational Educ Staff Devlpmnt(SFG)	1	$1,760,566		$1,689,397		$1,627,215		$1,579,692		$1,564,505		$1,512,700	
Educ	Vocational Educ reimbursement(SFG)	561		$40,067,968										
Educ	Vocational Educ(SFG)	1	$48,929,663		$46,456,612		$44,500,786		$49,076,901		$48,479,791		$46,874,500	
Educ	Vocational Educ(SFG)	7	$5,898,436		$5,916,045		$5,988,399							
Educ	Vocational Ed Tech Prep	1											$5,000,000	
Educ	Youth in Government(SFG)	1	$41,289											
Educ	Technology for Schools	1											$5,000,000	
	TOTAL		$241,806,430	$60,906,566	$225,898,614	$60,284,975	$193,769,352	$56,227,864	$185,994,829	$54,126,805	$225,040,209	$52,969,318	$225,781,300	$63,927,200
	TOTAL		FY1990	$302,713,026	FY1991 :	$286,183,589	FY1992 :	$249,997,216	FY1993	$240,121,634	FY1994:	$278,009,527	FY1995:	$289,708,500

Program Name : Education

Specific Name : Education in Corrections Facilities

Dept	Line Name (Endnote #)	A C	FY1990 State	FY1990 Federal	FY1991 State	FY1991 Federal	FY1992 State	FY1992 Federal	FY1993 State	FY1993 Federal	FY1994 State	FY1994 Federal	FY1995 State	FY1995 Federal
DOC	Bilingual Education*	603		$36,895		$46,380		$22,991		$24,156		$12,565		$10,547
DOC	Chapt I - Juvenile Programs* (c)	603		$220,096		$167,871		$183,185		$223,579		$194,313		$191,401
DOC	Chapter II - Juvenile Programs*	603		$3,077		$2,671		$1,592		$2,013		$1,834		$1,689

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Program Name : Education

Specific Name : Education in Corrections Facilities

Dept	Line Name (Endnote #)	A C	FY1990 State	FY1990 Federal	FY1991 State	FY1991 Federal	FY1992 State	FY1992 Federal	FY1993 State	FY1993 Federal	FY1994 State	FY1994 Federal	FY1995 State	FY1995 Federal
DOC	Chapter II - Neglected and Delinquent Children*	603		$117,943		$68,576		$76,612		$95,831				
DOC	Drug Free Schools*	603		$7,792		$7,478		$3,973		$4,722		$4,383		$3,948
DOC	Education for Employment*	603		$85,237		$81,328		$83,123		$76,410		$74,840		$74,410
DOC	Community Literacy Program*	603								$21,445		$90,748		$87,743
DOC	D.A.V.T.E. - Juvenile*	603		$470,779		$202,030		$266,570		$446,949		$297,478		$304,008
DOC	Expenses of Community School District*	231		$109,054		$115,636		$77,269		$75,469		$16,728		$12,269
DOC	Learning Objectives* (e)	603		$19,058		$9,666		$19,506		$4,079		$13,013		$19,211
DOC	Motivate for Success*	603								$9,700		$9,222		$8,917
DOC	School Operations #29	1	$21,390,024		$25,603,102		$22,146,893		$22,650,222		$25,495,105		$24,439,142	
	TOTAL		$21,390,024	$1,068,930	$25,603,102	$700,636	$22,146,893	$734,821	$22,650,222	$986,154	$25,495,105	$715,155	$24,439,142	$714,143
	TOTAL		FY1990: $22,458,954		FY1991 : $26,303,738		FY1992 : $22,881,714		FY1993 $23,636,376		FY1994: $26,210,259		FY1995: $25,153,285	

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Program Name : Children and Families At Risk

Specific Name : Family Maintenance

Dept	Line Name (Endnote #)	A C	FY1990 State	FY1990 Federal	FY1991 State	FY1991 Federal	FY1992 State	FY1992 Federal	FY1993 State	FY1993 Federal	FY1994 State	FY1994 Federal	FY1995 State	FY1995 Federal
DCFS	Abandonded Infant Asst	566				$1,545		$185,966		$104,043		$374,272		$1,246,000
DCFS	Chicago South Side Respite	566										$31,581		$272,500
DCFS	Child Maintenance	1	$2,224,324		$2,463,775		$3,246,723		$3,382,535		$4,578,454		$4,867,700	
DCFS	Counseling Services	61		$4,416,791		$4,170,161		$4,023,008		$3,715,314		$3,758,717		
DCFS	Counseling Services	220		$641,624		$1,136,629		$1,038,628		$952,653		$968,232		$5,222,900
DCFS	Counseling Services	1	$4,706,077		$4,691,603		$6,006,212		$8,144,156		$14,821,489		$26,066,200	
DCFS	Crisis Nursery Family Resource	566				$22,231		$121,049		$128,868		$40,129		
DCFS	Family Preservation	220		$4,571,375		$22,044,271		$21,188,897		$19,667,908		$19,622,313		$20,250,500
DCFS	Family Preservation	220		$5,858,358										
DCFS	Family Preservation Program	1	$2,422,467		$23,439		$1,350,516		$124,994					
DCFS	Family Support Crisis Nursery* (o)	566						$103,683		$198,180		$194,146		$187,756
DCFS	Homemaker Services	1	$3,968,916		$3,752,631		$4,584,440		$4,589,740		$6,264,227		$6,419,300	
DCFS	Homemaker Services	220		$315,203		$366,483		$364,324		$335,459		$315,054		$2,703,000
DCFS	Homemaker Services	61		$2,546,604		$2,397,177		$2,301,362		$2,180,364		$2,151,396		
DCFS	Intensive Visitation* (o)	566						$6,481		$75,840		$100,853		
DCFS	Marriage Home Visits	61		$67,972		$59,686		$58,960		$36,650		$29,780		$100,000
DCFS	Family Centered Services	220												$2,400,000
DCFS	Pre Post Psych Screening	1							$1,033,808		$2,883,175		$4,580,000	
DCFS	Project Care	566												$140,500

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Program Name : Children and Families At Risk

Specific Name : Family Maintenance

Dept	Line Name (Endnote #)	A C	FY1990 State	FY1990 Federal	FY1991 State	FY1991 Federal	FY1992 State	FY1992 Federal	FY1993 State	FY1993 Federal	FY1994 State	FY1994 Federal	FY1995 State	FY1995 Federal
DCFS	Purchase of Childrens Services	220		$3,409,492		$709,134		$700,194		$625,910		$689,972		$633,800
DCFS	Svcs for Haitian Refugees	684												$1,500,000
DMHDD	Mental Health Initative-Urban Kids-Develop & Implement-Cases	890								$136,885		$18,409		$17,804
Educ	Pilot prog 0-3 handicap(SFG)	1	$783,548		$1,053,644		$933,050		$2,103,863		$2,088,491		$2,000,000	
Educ	Pilot prog 0-3 handicap(SFG)	7	$1,179,688		$1,183,209		$1,197,680							
Educ	Model Early Childhood parent training (sfg)	1							$3,163,714		$4,044,920		$3,911,100	
Educ	Model Early Childhood parent training (SFG)	7	$1,167,466		$1,122,246		$1,066,003							
	TOTAL		$16,452,515	$21,827,419	$14,290,545	$30,927,317	$18,404,623	$30,122,579	$22,542,810	$28,158,064	$34,660,756	$28,293,853	$47,843,300	$34,674,559
	TOTAL		FY1990: $38,279,934		FY1991 : $45,217,863		FY1992 : $48,527,202		FY1993 $50,700,874		FY1994: $62,954,609		FY1995: $82,517,859	

Program Name : Children and Families At Risk

Specific Name : Project Success

Dept	Line Name (Endnote #)	A C	FY1990 State	FY1990 Federal	FY1991 State	FY1991 Federal	FY1992 State	FY1992 Federal	FY1993 State	FY1993 Federal	FY1994 State	FY1994 Federal	FY1995 State	FY1995 Federal
Educ	Project Success	1									$1,031,643		$1,000,000	
	TOTAL		$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$1,031,643	$0	$1,000,000	$0

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Program Name : Children and Families At Risk

Specific Name : Project Success

TOTAL FY1990: $0 FY1991 : $0 FY1992 : $0 FY1993 $0 FY1994: $1,031,643 FY1995: $1,000,000

Program Name : Children and Families At Risk

Specific Name : Protective Services

Dept	Line Name (Endnote #)	A C	FY1990 State	FY1990 Federal	FY1991 State	FY1991 Federal	FY1992 State	FY1992 Federal	FY1993 State	FY1993 Federal	FY1994 State	FY1994 Federal	FY1995 State	FY1995 Federal
DCFS	Child Abuse Act	566		$1,008,115		$853,002		$813,122		$912,694		$813,107		$1,585,000
DCFS	Child Abuse Prevention	934	$303,312		$465,993		$199,797		$59,241		$176,039		$450,000	
DCFS	Child Protection (sum regions I-o)	1	$3,167,823		$2,357,158		$2,543,303		$2,276,931		$2,602,762		$2,873,200	
DCFS	Child Protection (sum regions I-o)	220		$685,782		$679,702		$716,462		$726,917		$700,580		$732,200
DCFS	Child Welfare Improvement	566												
DCFS	Emergency Care Abuse and Neglect*	566						$126,759		$394,395		$425,051		$452,238
DCFS	Federal Child Abuse Challenge	566		$112,458		$107,803		$27,942		$26,881		$83,468		$244,600
DCFS	MCO Technical Assistance	1					$793,451		$1,186,867		$2,356,085		$2,344,000	
DCFS	Tort Claims	1					$860,464		$47,191		$47,253		$48,900	
DCFS	Training of Department Staff	220						$860,464		$748,320		$776,627		$800,000
DCFS	Protective Svcs-sum of region	1	$14,776,219		$16,377,880		$18,369,754		$18,725,905					
DCFS	Protective Svcs-sum of region	220		$4,908,635		$5,932,064		$5,525,353		$5,098,135				
DCFS	Region Operations - sum	1	$52,980,602		$56,191,227		$56,404,517		$57,692,022		$90,780,447		$108,582,200	

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Program Name : Children and Families At Risk

Specific Name : Protective Services

Dept	Line Name (Endnote #)	A.C.	FY1990 State	FY1990 Federal	FY1991 State	FY1991 Federal	FY1992 State	FY1992 Federal	FY1993 State	FY1993 Federal	FY1994 State	FY1994 Federal	FY1995 State	FY1995 Federal
DCFS	Region Operations - sum	61		$4,485,656		$4,301,132		$4,131,162		$3,989,250		$3,918,252		
DCFS	Region Opererations - sum	220		$13,569,003		$17,375,595		$18,135,528		$17,391,978		$22,356,745		$31,107,600
DCFS	Targeted Case Management	1							$686,755		$8,579,244		$12,119,000	
DCFS	Treatment and Research - Child Abuse (e)	1	$1,292,607		$1,173,739		$922,542		$832,998		$763,412		$867,400	
DCFS	Advocacy	1											$250,000	
POLICE	Intergovt Missing Child Recov.	986	$104,934		$428,983		$72,280		$7,399		$6,969		$100,000	
POLICE	Missing Chile Recov - Aids Grants	1	$587,103		$109,081		$105,374		$323					
POLICE	Missing Child Recov -Operations	1	$3,033,571		$3,064,584									
	TOTAL		$76,246,172	$24,793,649	$80,168,645	$29,249,258	$80,261,482	$30,336,792	$81,517,432	$29,288,570	$105,312,210	$29,073,880	$127,632,700	$34,921,638
	TOTAL		FY1990: $101,039,821		FY1991 : $109,417,943		FY1992 : $110,598,274		FY1993 $110,806,003		FY1994: $134,386,070		FY1995: $162,554,338	

Program Name : Children and Families At Risk

Specific Name : Foster Care

Dept	Line Name (Endnote #)	A.C.	FY1990 State	FY1990 Federal	FY1991 State	FY1991 Federal	FY1992 State	FY1992 Federal	FY1993 State	FY1993 Federal	FY1994 State	FY1994 Federal	FY1995 State	FY1995 Federal
DCFS	Foster Care Improvement	586												
DCFS	Foster Care Initiative	1	$1,051,623		$1,338,893		$1,961,289		$1,524,985		$1,450,875		$2,324,900	

* Indicates that this is a non-appropriated item. FY1995 figures are estimates.
"A.C." stands for Appropriation Fund Code.
FY1990 - FY1994 are expenditures and FY1995 is the appropriated amount.

Program Name : Children and Families At Risk

Specific Name : Foster Care

Dept	Line Name (Endnote #)	A C	FY1990 State	FY1990 Federal	FY1991 State	FY1991 Federal	FY1992 State	FY1992 Federal	FY1993 State	FY1993 Federal	FY1994 State	FY1994 Federal	FY1995 State	FY1995 Federal
DCFS	Foster Care Initiative	220				$449,199		$2,493,962		$1,384,779		$2,235,680		$2,572,300
DCFS	Foster Homes Specialized Foster Care	220				$8,639,783								
DCFS	Foster Homes Specialized Foster Care	1	$105,585,963		$128,536,416		$177,322,131		$230,672,143		$277,022,104		$332,239,100	
DCFS	Foster Adopt Training	94		$4,571,727		$4,763,753		$4,630,529		$5,962,611		$7,466,609		$10,980,700
DCFS	Garden of Dreams* (o)	566						$74,142		$81,241		$127,798		$123,566
DCFS	Herrick House	1	$2,014,664											
DCFS	Herrick House	220		$176,787										
DCFS	Foster Care #31 Supplemental (FY 93 and FY'95)	1							$5,370,728				$17,500,000	
DCFS	Ombudspersons	1							$365,718		$381,409		$466,000	
DCFS	Placd Elect - Vacancy Monitor	1							$286,886		$234,907		$336,500	
DCFS	Project 4-ways Respite Models* (o)	566						$15,829		$232,497		$148,765		$93,970
DCFS	Runaway Youth Transitional Living Program	566												$0
DCFS	Special Needs Foster Children	566		$185,909		$306,243		$24,368		$101,114		$58,745		
	TOTAL		$108,652,251	$4,934,423	$129,875,310	$14,158,977	$179,273,420	$7,238,860	$238,220,400	$7,762,242	$279,089,296	$10,037,597	$352,866,500	$13,770,536

TOTAL FY1990: $113,586,673 FY1991: $144,034,287 FY1992: $186,512,280 FY1993: $245,982,701 FY1994: $289,126,893 FY1995: $366,637,036

* Indicates that this is a non-appropriated item. FY 1995 figures are estimates.
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FY 1990 - FY 1994 are expenditures and FY 1995 is the appropriated amount.

Program Name : Children and Families At Risk

Specific Name : Institutional and Group Home Care

Dept	Line Name (Endnote #)	A C	FY1990 State	FY1990 Federal	FY1991 State	FY1991 Federal	FY1992 State	FY1992 Federal	FY1993 State	FY1993 Federal	FY1994 State	FY1994 Federal	FY1995 State	FY1995 Federal
DCFS	Cook County Shelter Network	1	$3,989,479		$6,726,507		$2,171,534							
DCFS	Cook County Shelter Network	220		$427,162		$3,168,754								
DCFS	Group Home Care Prevention (exp of 92)	220								$464,407				
DCFS	Homeless Youth	1	$236,908		$228,865		$220,633		$214,461		$224,225		$222,400	
DCFS	Independent Living Demo	1	$339,160		$793,876		$765,319		$743,912		$777,753		$771,500	
DCFS	Independent Living Demo	220		$479,425										
DCFS	Independent Living Initiative	566		$2,730,923		$2,136,330		$2,855,136		$2,608,870		$2,905,742		$4,349,800
DCFS	Institutional Group Home Care Prevention	220				$12,064,750		$9,071,440		$37,024,381		$85,543,601		$164,017,900
DCFS	Institutional Group Home Foster Care	1	$80,916,898		$83,666,763		$114,097,978		$123,753,652		$146,322,675		$73,847,300	
DCFS	Institutional Group #30 Home Supplemental (FY 93 and FY 95)	1							$5,370,726				$6,606,300	
DCFS	Reimburse Counties	1	$322,998		$313,269		$300,254		$291,511		$306,964		$304,500	
DCFS	Tri-Agency (n)	1	$437,683		$432,475		$421,798		$474,661		$595,174		$638,700	
DCFS	Transitional Living - Homeless Youth	566												
DCFS	Tri-Agency (g)	1	$45,554		$45,186						$48,061		$47,700	
	TOTAL		$86,287,510	$3,637,511	$92,206,941	$17,369,834	$117,977,517	$11,926,579	$130,848,924	$40,117,658	$148,274,852	$88,449,343	$82,436,400	$168,367,700

TOTAL FY1990: $89,925,021 FY1991 : $109,576,775 FY1992 : $129,904,095 FY1993 $170,966,583 FY1994: $216,724,195 FY1995: $250,806,100

* Indicates that this is a non-appropriated item. FY 1995 figures are estimates.
"A C " stands for Appropriation Fund Code
FY 1990 - FY 1994 are expenditures and FY 1995 is the appropriated amount.

Program Name : Children and Families At Risk

Specific Name : Adoption Services

Dept	Line Name (Endnote #)	A C	FY1990 State	FY1990 Federal	FY1991 State	FY1991 Federal	FY1992 State	FY1992 Federal	FY1993 State	FY1993 Federal	FY1994 State	FY1994 Federal	FY1995 State	FY1995 Federal
DCFS	Adoption Improvement Opportunities	566				$11,201		$103,465		$63,847		$49,439		$40,000
DCFS	Adoption Consortium(s)	566		$62,263		$2,830		$49,594		$211,799		$212,125		$220,500
DCFS	Adoption Improvements Project	566		$14,441		$45,622		$44,322		$38,591				$200,000
DCFS	Adoption Listing Service (s)	1			$408,714		$457,997		$445,186		$436,039		$421,600	
DCFS	Adoption Opportunities	566												
DCFS	Matchmaker	566		$43,213										
DCFS	Post-Adoption Services	566		$84,565		$87,589		$28,873						
DCFS	Purchase of Adoption Services	1	$13,253,115		$14,267,991		$14,860,733		$18,665,731		$27,211,105		$26,688,400	
	TOTAL		$13,253,115	$204,481	$14,676,705	$147,242	$15,318,731	$226,254	$19,110,917	$314,236	$27,647,143	$261,564	$27,110,000	$460,500

TOTAL FY1990: $13,457,597 FY1991 : $14,823,947 FY1992 : $15,544,985 FY1993 $19,425,153 FY1994: $27,908,707 FY1995: $27,570,500

Program Name : Children and Families At Risk

Specific Name : Other At Risk Support

Dept	Line Name (Endnote #)	A C	FY1990 State	FY1990 Federal	FY1991 State	FY1991 Federal	FY1992 State	FY1992 Federal	FY1993 State	FY1993 Federal	FY1994 State	FY1994 Federal	FY1995 State	FY1995 Federal
DOC	Surrogate Parent*	603								$21,119		$27,925		$27,000
DCFS	Better Tomorrow*	566		$0		$0								

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FY 1990 - FY 1994 are expenditures and FY 1995 is the appropriated amount

Program Name : Children and Families At Risk

Specific Name : Other At Risk Support

Dept	Line Name (Endnote #)	AC	FY1990 State	FY1990 Federal	FY1991 State	FY1991 Federal	FY1992 State	FY1992 Federal	FY1993 State	FY1993 Federal	FY1994 State	FY1994 Federal	FY1995 State	FY1995 Federal
DCFS	Building Futures	566		$121,838		$82,194								
DCFS	Invest and Safe Futures* (o)	566						$85,919		$194,975		$166,090		$139,681
DCFS	Project JOIN	566		$58,423		$12,677								
DCFS	Refugee Asst -Purchase of Svcs *	684		$2,725,710		$2,419,826		$1,623,840		$1,431,880		$935,387		$723,576
DCFS	Refugee-Elgin*	684		$72,287		$82,860								
DPA	Donated Funds Institve-Purchase of Service	762		$19,953,751		$19,842,475		$19,307,228		$20,283,974		$19,820,270		$21,219,500
DPA	Paternal Involvement Project*	408				$5,562								
DPA	Title XX Programs	408		$2,951,166		$2,916,768		$1,466,517		$1,485,949		$1,483,239		$0
	TOTAL		$0	$25,883,174	$0	$25,362,351	$0	$22,483,505	$0	$23,417,896	$0	$22,432,910	$0	$22,109,757

TOTAL FY1990: $25,883,174 FY1991 : $25,362,351 FY1992 : $22,483,505 FY1993 $23,417,896 FY1994: $22,432,910 FY1995: $22,109,757

Program Name : Children and Families At Risk

Specific Name : Licensing

Dept	Line Name (Endnote #)	AC	FY1990 State	FY1990 Federal	FY1991 State	FY1991 Federal	FY1992 State	FY1992 Federal	FY1993 State	FY1993 Federal	FY1994 State	FY1994 Federal	FY1995 State	FY1995 Federal
DCFS	Licensing (o)	1	$4,962,368		$8,504,092		$8,262,967		$8,197,927		$9,756,311		$11,217,800	
DCFS	Licensing (o)	220		$2,152,466		$2,733,245		$2,803,546		$2,711,550		$2,681,150		$2,656,400
	TOTAL		$4,962,368	$2,152,466	$8,504,092	$2,733,245	$8,262,967	$2,803,546	$8,197,927	$2,711,550	$9,756,311	$2,681,150	$11,217,800	$2,656,400

* Indicates that this is a non-appropriated item. FY1995 figures are estimates.
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FY1990 - FY1994 are expenditures and FY1995 is the appropriated amount.

Program Name : Children and Families At Risk

Specific Name : Licensing

TOTAL FY1990: $7,114,835 FY1991 : $11,237,338 FY1992 : $11,066,513 FY1993 $10,909,478 FY1994: $12,437,460 FY1995: $13,874,200

Program Name : Community Svcs/Juvenile Justice

Specific Name : Youth Service/Prevention

Dept	Line Name (Endnote #)	A C	FY1990 State	FY1990 Federal	FY1991 State	FY1991 Federal	FY1992 State	FY1992 Federal	FY1993 State	FY1993 Federal	FY1994 State	FY1994 Federal	FY1995 State	FY1995 Federal
DOC	Serve Ill-Lt Gov*	603								$19,118		$20,155		$19,488
DCFS	Community Service	1	$3,773,702		$3,767,111		$3,833,661		$4,189,985		$4,470,771		$4,441,100	
DCFS	Comprehensive Community-Based Youth Services	1	$9,602,587		$9,584,167		$9,231,453		$8,943,760		$9,378,394		$9,315,800	
DCFS	Governor's Youth Service Initiative	1	$141,250		$33,905		$50,385		$112,175		$144,461		$124,300	
DCFS	UDIS	1	$1,429,458		$1,422,863		$1,327,371		$1,301,432		$1,375,864		$1,346,900	
DCFS	Youth In Transition	1	$468,002		$461,749		$463,022		$451,570		$529,625		$549,600	
DCFS	Youth Community Services(o)	1	$1,530,726		$1,531,769		$1,087,190		$770,966		$936,102		$993,800	
DOC	CJJA Treatment Program Grants	547												$176,600
	TOTAL		$16,945,725	$0	$16,801,563	$0	$15,993,084	$0	$15,769,917	$19,118	$16,834,217	$20,155	$16,771,500	$196,088

TOTAL FY1990: $16,945,725 FY1991 : $16,801,563 FY1992 : $15,993,084 FY1993 $15,789,035 FY1994: $16,854,373 FY1995: $16,967,588

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Program Name : Community Service/Juvenile Justice

Specific Name : Juvenile Justice

Dept	Line Name (Endnote #)	A C	FY1990 State	FY1990 Federal	FY1991 State	FY1991 Federal	FY1992 State	FY1992 Federal	FY1993 State	FY1993 Federal	FY1994 State	FY1994 Federal	FY1995 State	FY1995 Federal
DCFS	Child Justice Act	566		$43,666		$181,584		$373,428		$527,540		$604,807		$1,182,500
DCFS	Detention Monitoring (supplement)	911								$41,741		$44,686		$261,500
DCFS	Juvenile Justice Local Gov. & NPO	220		$1,611,972		$1,575,905		$1,481,943		$1,460,022		$1,520,549		$1,480,600
DCFS	Juvenile Justice Local Gov. & NPO	911		$574,153		$1,303,494		$1,893,472		$1,577,671		$1,920,269		$3,000,000
DCFS	Juvenile Justice State Agencies	911		$181,593		$200,978		$130,667		$124,757		$71,538		$300,000
DCFS	Juvenile Justice (o)	911		$193,440		$194,275		$196,099		$152,258		$86,210		$270,200
DCFS	Juvenile Justice (o)	1	$310,611		$262,222		$259,052		$157,420		$190,422		$177,900	
	TOTAL		$310,611	$2,604,824	$262,222	$3,456,236	$259,052	$4,075,609	$157,420	$3,873,989	$190,422	$4,227,059	$177,900	$6,494,800

TOTAL FY1990: $2,915,435 FY1991: $3,718,457 FY1992: $4,334,661 FY1993: $4,031,410 FY1994: $4,417,481 FY1995: $6,672,700

Program Name : Community Svcs/Juvenile Justice

Specific Name : Juvenile Correction Centers

Dept	Line Name (Endnote #)	A C	FY1990 State	FY1990 Federal	FY1991 State	FY1991 Federal	FY1992 State	FY1992 Federal	FY1993 State	FY1993 Federal	FY1994 State	FY1994 Federal	FY1995 State	FY1995 Federal
DOC	Ill Youth Centers - Field Service	1	$4,510,395		$4,677,144		$2,364,622		$2,546,185		$2,952,773		$2,950,500	
DOC	Ill Yth Centers - sum all	1	$45,996,464		$46,786,440		$44,618,136		$43,926,693		$47,405,699		$47,458,700	
DOC	Ill Yth Centers - sum all*	231		$807,027		$787,991		$824,387		$902,990		$948,130		$1,032,682

* Indicates that this is a non-appropriated item. FY1995 figures are estimates.
"A C " stands for Appropriation Fund Code
FY1990 - FY1994 are expenditures and FY1995 is the appropriated amount.

Program Name : Community Svcs/Juvenile Justice

Specific Name : Juvenile Correction Centers

Dept	Line Name (Endnote #)	A C	FY1990 State	FY1990 Federal	FY1991 State	FY1991 Federal	FY1992 State	FY1992 Federal	FY1993 State	FY1993 Federal	FY1994 State	FY1994 Federal	FY1995 State	FY1995 Federal
DOC	Local Juvenile Facility Incarceration Monitor	547		$54,445		$4,639		$31,204						
	TOTAL		$50,506,819	$861,472	$51,443,584	$792,631	$46,982,758	$855,591	$46,472,858	$902,990	$50,358,472	$948,133	$50,409,200	$1,032,682

TOTAL FY1990: $51,368,290 FY1991 : $52,236,214 FY1992 : $47,838,349 FY1993 $47,375,848 FY1994: $51,306,605 FY1995: $51,441,882

* Indicates that this is a non-appropriated item. FY1995 figures are estimates.
"A C " stands for Appropriation Fund Code
FY1990 - FY1994 are expenditures and FY1995 is the appropriated amount.

Endnotes

Endnote #	
29	The School Operations line item serves both children and adults. Aproximately 23 percent of this line item is spent on children. In order to reflect the education expenditures for children we have adjusted this line item accordingly.
16	The costs of the Medicaid program are paid out of the general revenue fund. However, because the state is reimbursed by the federal government for 50 percent of Medicaid costs we divided the line into a state and federal portion.
17	The costs of the Medicaid program are paid out of the general revenue fund. However, because the state is reimbursed by the federal government for 50 percent of Medicaid costs we divided the line into a state and federal portion.
18	The costs of the Medicaid program are paid out of the general revenue fund. However, because the state is reimbursed by the federal government for 50 percent of Medicaid costs we divided the line into a state and federal portion.
19	The costs of the Medicaid program are paid out of the general revenue fund. However, because the state is reimbursed by the federal government for 50 percent of Medicaid costs we divided the line into a state and federal portion.
20	The costs of the Medicaid program are paid out of the general revenue fund. However, because the state is reimbursed by the federal government for 50 percent of Medicaid costs we divided the line into a state and federal portion.
21	The costs of the Medicaid program are paid out of the general revenue fund. However, because the state is reimbursed by the federal government for 50 percent of Medicaid costs we divided the line into a state and federal portion.
22	The costs of the Medicaid program are paid out of the general revenue fund. However, because the state is reimbursed by the federal government for 50 percent of Medicaid costs we divided the line into a state and federal portion.
24	We have adjusted the Child Care and Development-At Risk line item (also known as the Child Care and Development Block Grant) by removing the portion of the line item that funds the Child Care Resource and Referral services. The Resource and Referral costs appear in another table. See endnote # 26.
31	This supplemental funding was for Foster Care and Institutional/Group Home Care. We adjusted this line item to reflect only the estimated costs of foster care. Approximately 50 percent of the costs in FY1993 and 73 percent of the costs in FY1995 were for foster care.
30	This supplemental funding was for Foster Care and Institutional/Group Home Care. We adjusted this line item to reflect only the estimated costs of institutional and group home care. Approximately 50 percent of the costs in FY1993 and 27 percent of the costs in FY1995 were for institutional and group home care.
26	We have adjusted the Child Care and Development-At Risk line item (also known as the Child Care and Development Block Grant) by removing the portion of the line item that funds the Child Care Resource and Referral services. The portion of the CCDBG that is designated for Resource and Referral services appear here. Lee Kreader at the Department of Children and Family Services assted us in making these adjustments.
1	The costs of Aid to Families with Dependent Children is paid out of the general revenue fund. However, because the state is reimbursed by the federal government for 50 percent of AFDC costs we divided the line into a state and federal portion.
3	The costs of Child Support Enforcement are paid out of a state fund. However, because the state is reimbursed by the federal government for 50 percent of AFDC costs we divided the line into a state and federal portion.
4	The costs of Child Support Enforcement are paid out of a state fund. However, because the state is reimbursed by the federal government for 50 percent of AFDC costs we divided the line into a state and federal portion.

Endnote #	
8	The Medicaid program serves both children and adults. In order to reflect the Medicaid expenditures for children and families we have adjusted each of the Medicaid line items. Aproximately 46 percent of the Hospital-Medicaid line item is spent on children and families, and we adjusted this line to reflect only those costs. Larry Joseph at the University of Chicago assisted us in making these estimates and adjustments
2	The costs of the Emergency Assistance-AFDC line item are paid out of the general revenue fund. However, because the state is reimbursed by the federal government for 50 percent of AFDC costs we divided the line into a state and federal portion
32	The expenditures in this line item also include funds for child care services. We were unable to distiguish between funds for employment services and funds for child care
25	The costs of this Extended Child Care line item are paid out of the general revenue fund. However, because the state is reimbursed by the federal government for 50 percent of the costs of this line item we divided it into a state and federal portion
9	The Medicaid program serves both children and adults. In order to reflect the Medicaid expenditures for children and families we have adjusted each of the Medicaid line items. Aproximately 46 percent of the Hospital-Medicaid line item is spent on children and families, and we adjusted this line to reflect only those costs. Larry Joseph at the University of Chicago assisted us in making these estimates and adjustments.
10	The Medicaid program serves both children and adults. In order to reflect the Medicaid expenditures for children and families we have adjusted each of the Medicaid line items. Aproximately 46 percent of the Hospital-Medicaid line item is spent on children and families, and we adjusted this line to reflect only those costs. Larry Joseph at the University of Chicago assisted us in making these estimates and adjustments
11	The Medicaid program serves both children and adults. In order to reflect the Medicaid expenditures for children and families we have adjusted each of the Medicaid line items. Aproximately 46 percent of the Hospital-Medicaid line item is spent on children and families, and we adjusted this line to reflect only those costs. Larry Joseph at the University of Chicago assisted us in making these estimates and adjustments
12	The Medicaid program serves both children and adults. In order to reflect the Medicaid expenditures for children and families we have adjusted each of the Medciad line items. Aproximately 64 percent of the Physicans-Medicaid line item is spent on children and families, and we adjusted this line to reflect only those costs. Larry Joseph at the University of Chicago assisted us in making these estimates and adjustments
23	The costs of this Parents Too Soon line item are paid out of the general revenue fund. However, because the state is reimbursed by the federal government for 57 percent of the costs of this line item we divided the line into a state and federal portion
6	The costs of this Refugees line item are paid out of a state fund. However, because the state is reimbursed by the federal government for almost 100 percent of these costs, we displayed the expenditures under the federal column
13	The Medicaid program serves both children and adults. In order to reflect the Medicaid expenditures for children and families we have adjusted each of the Medciad line items. Aproximately 26 percent of the Prescribed Drugs and Supplies-Medicaid line item is spent on children and families, and we adjusted this line to reflect only those costs. Larry Joseph at the University of Chicago assisted us in making these estimates and adjustments
14	The Medicaid program serves both children and adults. In order to reflect the Medicaid expenditures for children and families we have adjusted each of the Medciad line items. One hundred percent of the HMO-Medicaid line item is spent on children and families. Larry Joseph at the University of Chicago assisted us in making these estimates and adjustments.
5	The costs of Child Support Enforcement are paid out of a state fund. However, because the state is reimbursed by the federal government for 50 percent of AFDC costs we divided the line into a state and federal portion
15	The Medicaid program serves both children and adults. In order to reflect the Medicaid expenditures for children and families we have adjusted each of the Medicaid line items. The Other-Medicaid line item is a combination of line items and includes costs for Optometrists, Dentists, and Community Health Centers. Aproximately 60 percent of the Optometrists and Dentists line items, and 75 percent of the Community Health Centers line item is spent on children and families, and we adjusted the lines to reflect only these costs. Larry Joseph at the University of Chicago assisted us in making these estimates and adjustments.
33	This Medicaid line item serves both children and adults. In order to reflect the Medicaid expenditures for children and families we have adjusted each of the Medicaid line items. Approximatly 16 percent of the costs of DD services go toward servicing children. Estimates used here were provided by the Bureau of the Budget

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Endnote #	
28	The costs of the Handicap/Special Education Medicaid line item are paid out of a state fund. However, because the state is reimbursed by the federal government for 50 percent of Medicaid costs, we displayed the some of the expenditures under the federal column.
27	The Head Start program is funded federally and administered by local schools and community agencies. The costs of this program do not pass through the state budget.
7	The value of Food Stamps comes entirely from federal sources and does not pass through the state budget. The state administers this program, but the costs of administration are not reflected here. The Food Stamp program receives funding on the federal fiscal year cycle. Based on the changes from FY1993 to FY1994, we have estimated the expenditures for FY1995.
34	This Medicaid line item serves both children and adults. In order to reflect the Medicaid expenditures for children and families we have adjusted each of the Medicaid line items. Approximatly 16 percent of the costs of DD services go toward servicing children.

Methodology

Dollars and Sense documents the programs funded by state and federal government[1] that affect children and their families. While most of these program are funded through the state budget, we included two programs, Head Start and Food Stamps, which are not funded through the state budget. The following is a description of the methodology we used in compiling the data, adjusting the data, and coding the data for the report.

Budget Data

Our documentation reviewed over 550 line items in ten state departments[2] from 1990 to 1995. We collected data from the Governor's 1995 Budget Request and the Comptroller's Annual Reports. Our figures were generally complied from the following sources:

FY1990	Comptroller's Annual Report 1990
FY1991	Comptroller's Annual Report 1991
FY1992	Comptroller's Annual Report 1992
FY1993	Comptroller's Annual Report 1993
FY1994	Comptroller's Annual Report 1994
FY1995	The FY1995 appropriated amounts were provided by the Bureau of the Budget and various state departments.

In addition to these sources, we gathered data from the state department budget offices as well as the Bureau of the Budget. All expenditures figures are reported by state fiscal year (July 1 - June 30).

For this report, children are defined as youths under the age of 18, and families with children are households that have children under 18. In some cases we included services to youth over age 18. For example, some youth remain in substitute care services until they are age 21. However, these are special cases, not the norm. By this definition, we included all education services for children, but did not include higher education for Illinois youths. Higher education was not included because the vast majority of youth in higher education are over age 18.

Identifying line items that applied to children and families was difficult. We have defined services for children and families fairly broadly and thus have tried to include all lines that directly dealt with children or families with children. In the collection of the line item data we used several guiding principles:

1. Agency administrative expenses such as "central office" costs are not included in this report. For example, the Department of Children and Family Services' Central Office expenditures as they relate to general operations were not included, but the regional offices operational expenses were included. We decided to exclude these agency administrative costs because they cannot be categorized as "services" for children and families.

2. Any transfers between agencies are included at their point of service delivery. For example, if the Department of Public Aid transferred money to the Department of Children and Family Services it will appear as part of the DCFS budget.

3 We did not include program operation funds if they appeared to be funding purchase of services only. For this procedure we used a 1/3 rule. If the operation line was less than 1/3 of a corresponding grant line (these two lines had to have the same appropriation fund code) in two or more of the years reviewed, we did not include the operations line item of the program. We did this because these functions appeared to be purely administrative and not provision of "services."

4 The Illinois state budget has a few line items that do not go through the appropriations process. We estimated the FY1995 figures for these "non-appropriated" funds. We calculated these estimates by averaging the growth for that line over the available years. In cases where the non- appropriated line was too new to calculate an average growth rate, we used the FY1994 expenditure figure. These lines are noted on the data tables.

5 In a number of cases, we attempted to split individual line items into types of populations served. Determining if the line item served children (and/or families with children) was easier for some lines than others. We identified a number of line items that clearly served some children (or families) but served other populations as well. In these instances we have adjusted the line item to reflect the amount of spending on children and families. These estimates were provided by various state departments and other researchers. For example, the Medicaid program serves people of all ages. We adjusted the Medicaid line items to reflect only spending on children and families. The lines we have made adjustments to are noted in the table notes.

These "rules of thumb" enabled us to review line items in the state budget and determine if they should be included in the report. To complete this process, we asked nearly 80 outside reviewers to review our choice of line items.

Adjustments

In this report, Voices for Illinois Children wanted to review spending on children and families, paying particular attention to how spending changed over time. In order to compare spending changes over time while keeping changes in the value of the dollar constant, we adjusted the expenditure figures for inflation. We used two inflation adjustment factors in this analysis: Current Price Index for urban areas (CPI-U) and Current Price Index for medical expenses (CPI-Medical). The CPI-U is the most general index of changes in public, consumer prices. The CPI-Medical index is specially tailored to the changes in health care sector prices. We used the CPI-U adjustor for all costs except those for which we used the CPI-Medical adjustor. Line items adjusted by the CPI-Medical index are noted[3]. The following table outlines both of these indices and their rate of change:

Table 22 **CPI Index Inflation Adjustors**

	Budget Year						AVG CHANGE
	FY1990	**FY1991**	**FY1992**	**FY1993**	**FY1994**	**FY1995**	**FY90-FY95**
CPI-U							
Percent Change	4 7%	5 2%	3 3%	3 1%	2 3%	3%	3 6%
Index	127	134	139	143	146	151	
CPI-Medical							
Percent Change	8 4%	9 3%	8 0%	6 6%	5 3%	5%	7 1%
Index	156	170	184	196	206	217	

Sources Bureau of Labor Statistics, December 1994 Illinois Economic and Fiscal Commission, September 1994

The 1995 indexes are based on estimates of inflation used by the Illinois Economic Fiscal Commission to project revenue in FY1995 We used their FY1995 estimates calculated in July 1994 so as to keep consistent with the projected economic climate when the FY1995 budget was adopted by the state legislature (July 1994)

Our documentation of the expenditures for children and families begins in 1990 and ends with the 1995 appropriated amounts In order to make the years comparable, we stated all figures in FY1995 dollars For example, the Department of Children and Family Services spent $946,333 in the "Resource & Referral" line in 1992 In order to state these 1992 expenditures in 1995 dollars, we applied the following formula

1992 dollars (1995 CPI-U index/1992 CPI-U index)= 1992 adjusted to 1995

or

$946,333 (151/139) = $1,028,031

Coding

The goal of this documentation of the Illinois budget is to enable us to see what is being spent on different types of programs for children and families. Therefore, we developed a comprehensive coding procedure that allows us to group line items by type of program. Currently the state budget line items are organized by department. In order to view these line items by "program" areas the line items were categorized into one of 10 first-level codes and one of 44 second-level codes. For example, all of the teen pregnancy prevention services, regardless of what department the money comes through, are placed in the Adolescent Health/Prevention program category. The first-level categories are the same as the chapter headings of this analysis. The table below outlines this coding scheme.

Code 1: Economic Security
Code 2:
- AFDC and Other Cash Assistance
- Child Support Enforcement
- Immigrant and Refugee Assistance
- Energy & Emergency Assistance
- Homeless Shelter
- Domestic Violence Shelter

Code 1: Adolescent Health/Prevention
Code 2:
- Parents Too Soon
- Adolescent Health
- Unmarried Parents

Code 1: Nutrition
Code 2:
- Women, Infants and Children
- Food Stamps
- School, Child Care and Other Food

Code 1: Children and Families At Risk
Code 2:
- Family Maintenance
- Project Success
- Protective Services
- Foster Care
- Institutional and Group Home Care
- Adoption Services
- Other At Risk Support
- Licensing

Code 1: General Health
Code 2:
- Maternal and Child Health
- Immunizations
- Lead Poisoning Screening/Treatment
- Medicaid
- AIDS
- Alcohol and Subs. Abuse Prevention
- Alcohol and Subs. Abuse Treatment

Code 1: Education
Code 2:
- General Education
- Special Education
- Chapter 1
- Language Assistance
- Other Educational Support
- Correction Schools

Code 1: Employment Assistance
Code 2:
- Employment and Training

Code 1: Early Childhood
Code 2:
- Pre-Kindergarten
- Head Start
- Child Care
- Day Care Resource and Referral

Code 1: Children with Disabilities
Code 2:
- Early Intervention
- Community Services
- Residential Centers

Code 1: Community Service/Juvenile Justice
Code 2:
- Youth Services/Prevention
- Juvenile Justice
- Juvenile Corrections Centers

End Notes

1 This report does not include an analysis of local government or private sector funding for children and their families

2 We also collected data on the federally funded Head Start program, and Food Stamps even through these funds do not pass directly through state government

3 There are several line items that were adjusted by the CPI-Medical "Hospital-Medicaid," "Hospital/Trauma Center-Medicaid," "Physicians-Medicaid," "Prescribed Drugs and Supplies-Medicaid," "HMO-Medicaid," "Other-Medicaid," and "DD LTC-Medicaid "

List of Abbreviations

A&SA	Alcoholism and substance abuse
Asst	Assistance
DASA	Department of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse
DCCA	Department of Commerce and Community Affairs
DCFS	Department of Children and Family Services
Dev Dis	Developmental disability
DMHDD	Department of Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities
DOC	Department of Corrections
DORS	Department of Rehabilitation Services
DPA	Department of Public Aid
DPH	Department of Public Health
EDUC	State Board of Education
M H	Mental health
MCH	Maternal and child health
NPO	Nonprofit organization
POLICE	Illinois State Police
POS	Purchase of service
Svcs	Services

List of Appropriation Codes

001	General Revenue Fund
007	Education Assistance
011	Road Fund
031	Driver's Education
061	Child Welfare Services
062	Maternal and Child Health Services
063	Public Health Services
066	Child Care and Development
094	CFS Training
100	Assistance to The Homeless Fund
110	SBE State Trust Fund
113	Community Health Center Care
115	Child Care Expansion Program
120	MacArthur Foundation
122	Carnegie Foundation Grant
128	Youth Alcoholism and Substance Abuse Prevention
220	DCFS Children's Services
231	Correctional Recoveries Trust
236	Immigration Reform and Control Fund
236	Immigration Reform and Control
276	Drunk and Drugged Driving Prevention
284	AFDC Energy Assistance
326	Medicaid DD Provider Participation Fee Trust
327	Medicaid Long Term Care Provider Participation Fee Trust
328	Hospital Service Trust
329	County Hospital Service Trust
355	Special Education Medicaid Matching
360	Lead Poisoning, Screening, Prevention and Abatement
366	Assistance for Persons with Disabilities
368	Drug Treatment
388	Regulatory Evaluation and Basic Enforcement
392	SBE Federal Department of Labor
404	Urban Planning Assistance Fund
408	Special Purpose Trust
410	SBE Federal Department of Agriculture
412	Common School Fund
412	Common School Fund
448	State Projects
495	Old Age Survivors Insurance
547	Correctional Special Purpose
561	SBE Federal Department of Education
566	DCFS Federal Projects
566	DCFS Federal Projects
582	DCFS Special Purpose Trust
603	Corrections School District Fund
616	DCFS Local Effort Day Care Programs
646	Alcoholism and Substance Abuse
656	SBE Fed JTPA/CETA Fund
662	DMH/DD Provider Participation Fee Trust
684	CFS Refugee Assistance
700	U.S.D.A. Women, Infants and Children
737	Energy Administration
762	Local Initiative Fund
838	Public Health Federal Projects

851	Federal Moderate Rehabilitation Housing
865	Domestic Violence Shelter and Service
870	Low Income Home Energy Assistance Block Grant
871	Community Service Block Grant
872	Maternal and Child Health Services Block Grant
873	Preventive Health and Health Services Block Grant
876	Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Service Grant
904	Illinois State Police Federal Projects
910	Youth Drug Abuse Prevention
911	Juvenile Justice Trust Fund
913	Job Training Partnership
920	Metabolic Screening and Treatment
957	Child Support Enforcement Trust
986	Missing and Exploited Children

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